Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, September 11, 1822. No. 1684.

BOMBAY AMATEUR Theatre.

On Monday evening the 16th of Sept. 1822.
WILL BE PERFORMED
TOBIN'S COMEDY
OF THE
HONEY MOON
AFTER WHICH,
THE FARCE
OF
Three Weeks after Marriage.

DOORS to be opened at six and the performance to commence at 7 o'Clock.

Tickets and places to be had at the THEATRE on Saturday the 14th and Monday the 16the Instant.

Dress Boxes, ... 8 rupees.
Upper ditto, ... 5 rupees.
Pit, ... 6 rupees.
Gallery, ... 3 rupees.

GREEN ROOM,
6th September, 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Wednesday, the 25th September,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF
WHITE
Queens Ware
CONSISTING OF

DISHES of sizes, hot water Plates, Tureens, Curry Dishes, Bowls, Table, Soup and Dessert Plates, Cups and Saucers, and Black Earthen Tea-Pots.

The above will be put up in small lots for the convenience of purchasers.—Samples of the article may be seen on application to KEMPT and Co.

TERMS OF SALE; CASH

And the goods to be cleared away within three days after the sale.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,
This Day, Wednesday, the 11th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
Belonging to the Estate
OF THE LATE
Wm. Milburn, Esq.
AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE ON THE BEACH
BACK BAY,
Consisting of

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Cots. Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

ALSO

An excellent Europe Built Chariot with three Horses—if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

Catalogues may be had on application at *Messrs. Kempt and Co.*

Bombay, 11*th Sept.* 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
On Saturday, the 21st Instant,
THE
Household Furniture,
WINES &c.
OF
Captain Robert Campbell,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY BOARD,
About to proceed to Sea,
AT HIS RESIDENCE
RAMPART ROW
Opposite the Ravelin occupied by the Chief Engineer
CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Glass, Queens Ware, &c. Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Stands &c.

N. B. The property may be viewed three days before the Sale, between the hour of 10 and 3 o'cloc'k—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 11*th September* 1822.

VALUABLE
Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee Son
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 23d Ins
AND FOLLOWING DAY
AT
Mr. R. Woodhou
HOUSE
IN CHURCH STR
The Librar
OF THE LATE
Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.
ADVOCATE GENERAL
Deceased.

N. B.—Catalogue may be had at the Auctioneers. The Books may be seen on application to Mr. R. W.

Bombay, 11*th September* 1822.

PASSAGE TO LONDON
THE WELL KNOWN SHIP
SARAH,
Captain John Thacker,

IS Expected to arrive here early in November, and having a cargo already engaged, will sail by the 1st of January 1823.

For particulars apply to *Framjee Cowasjee*, at whose Office a plan of her very Superior accommodations may be seen.

This Ship carries a Surgeon and was to leave England on the 1st July last.

(2) *Bombay, 4th Sept.* 1822.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON ACCOUMT OF THE UNDERWRITERS;

AT

Hormurjee Bomanjee's

COTTON SCREWS,

On Saturday next the 14th Instant,

AT NOON,

527 Bales

OF

DAMAGED COTTON,

LANDED FROM THE

Lord Castlereagh,

AND

WHICH WILL BE PUT UP

IN

SMALL LOTS

the convenience of Purchasers.—

IS, Cash, and the Cotton to be oved within three days after

mbay 11th September 1822.

O U S E

and

GROUND,

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Kempt & Co.

WILL DISPOSE OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON

of

This Day, Wednesday the 11th Instant,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

OF THE LATE

William Milburn Esq.

CONDITION OF SALE.

10 Per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance. Other Conditions will be made known at time of Sale.

Bombay, 11th Sept. 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ATKINS late Major General in the Corps of Engineers in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to FRANCIS WARDEN Esq. of Bombay and Captain LECHMERE RUSSELL also of Bombay of the Honorable Company's Corps of Artillery two of the Executors named in the said Will; any person or persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of September 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

A

SHIGRAM-PO CARRIAGE

WITH A PAIR OF

Arab Horses

WELL MATCHED AND TRAINED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

PRICE RUPEES 900.

Further particulars will be given on application at *Messrs. Baxter & Co's.* where are several other Carriages, and Horses for Sale.

Bombay, 11th September 1822.

A CARD.

MR. THOMAS BROOKS takes the earliest opportunity to inform the Public, that he has taken the Premises called the

BOMBAY HOTEL AND TAVERN

where he intends carrying on business as Tavern Keeper, Dealer in Wines, Spirituous Liquors &c. and hopes by diligence and proper attention to the comfort and convenience of Customers, to merit their patronage and support.

Mr. B. begs leave to add that he has no Partner in the above business; nor is he concerned in any way, with the affairs of his Predecessor.

Bombay, 11th September 1822.

Bombay Races 1823.

FIRST DAY,

TUESDAY THE 7TH JANUARY 1823.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 Gold Mohurs each for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse Match or Sweepstakes: *heats two miles.* Weight for age Byculla Standard. The horses to be bona fide the property of subscribers, and the stakes to be open till the 1st November 1822. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. There are already Six subscribers.

A PLATE of £50 from the Fund and of 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab horses weight for inches, 14 hands carrying nine stone. Heats 1½ mile.

SECOND DAY,

FRIDAY THE 10TH JANUARY 1823.

THE GYKWAR CUP, value 200 Guineas, for Arab Horses that have never *won* Purse, Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes: *heats 2 Miles*; 9 *Stone*. Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

A COLTS' Sweepstakes, of 10 Gold Mohurs each, for all Arab Colts that have never started for Plate Purse Match, or Sweepstakes. *Heats 1½ Mile.* Weight for age Byculla Standard. The Colts to be bona fide the property of subscribers and the stakes to be open till the 1st November 1822. Fillies and Geldings allowed 3lbs. There are already Seven subscribers.

THIRD DAY.

TUESDAY 14TH JANUARY 1823.

THE BOMBAY SUBSCRIPTION PLATE, of £100 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each subscriber, for all Arab Horses: Heats two Miles Weight for age Byculla Standard. The winner of one race on any course to carry 5lbs. extra, of two Races 7lbs. and of more than two, 10lbs. extra.

THE FORBES'S STAKES, of £100 from the fund and ten Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses carrying 9 stone. English Horses carrying 12lbs. extra. Three miles.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY 17TA JANUARY 1823.

A PLATE of Rs 600 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses; *Heats 1½ Mile;* weight for age and inches.

THE MALET STAKES of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carrying 8 st. 4 lbs. Three miles.

FIFTH DAY,

TUESDAY 21ST JANUARY 1823.

LADIES AND BACHELORS' PURSE, Rupees———and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, carry 8. 7lbs. *Heats 2½ Miles.* The winner of one Race on any course to carry 5lbs. extra, of two 7lbs. and of more than two, 10lbs. extra.

THE BYCULLA PLATE of £100 from the fund, and 5 Gold Mohurs each subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age. Byculla Standard. *Heats one Mile.*

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

SIXTH AND LAST DAY,

FRIDAY 24TH JANUARY 1823.

THE BOMBAY TURF CUP value 100 Guineas, (according to its terms*) for all Horses carrying 9 stone. *Heats 2 Miles.*

A PLATE for the beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of 400 Rupees from the fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each; to be handicapped by the stewards. *One two mile heat.*

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* In addition to the notice of two months, required by the existing Regulations, to be given to the holder of the Bombay Turf Cup by the person first challenging; it has been resolved, as a standing rule, that no person shall be allowed to enter a Horse for the Cup who does not notify to the Secretary of the club his intention to run for it, on or before 5 o'Clock P. M. of the Saturday immediately preceding the first day's Running of each season..

Horses will not be permitted to run as Colts unles they have a Colt's tooth in their head on the 15th of December next; on which day, a Committee will attend at the Race Stand, to examine such as may be offered—After that date, on Certificate from the Stewards of the Meeting to the above effect, will alone entitle them to be considered Colts, unless the Colt's tooth remains when the horses are entered.

Horses walking over the Course for any of the Plates given by the Fund, shall be entitled to only half the value.

One Gold Mohur to be paid by every Horse, Mare or Gelding, as entrance for any Cup, Plate, Match or Sweep-stakes, in addition to such as are specified above, and to go to the Fund.

None but subscribers are allowed to enter horses.

The decision of the stewards to be final.

Published by order of the Turf Club,

11th September 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH *AUGUST* 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Lieutenants Gordon and Boyd to vacancies in the first class of Assistants to the Surveyor of the Deccan; the former to have effect from the date of the resignation of Captain Perry, and the latter from that of the appointment of Lieut. Jopp to be Surveyor.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Hart, Adjutant of the Pioneer Battalion, to the situation of "Inspector of Hill Forts and Paymaster of Pensions in the Southern Concan"; date of appointment 1st Instant.

Lieutenant Hart being absent on sick certificate, Captain George Tweedy of the 4th Regiment is to officiate until his return, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2d September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Lieutenant W. A. Welland of the Artillery a furlough to Sea on sick certificate for Six months from the date of his embarkation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

3d Regiment N. I.

Ensign Walter Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice Patterson deceased —Date of Rank 13th Aug. 1822.

6th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain William Meall to be Major, Lieutenant John Clunes to be Captain, and Ensign John Henry Bell, to be Lieutenant, vice Donnelly deceased,—12th August 1822.

ERRATUM.

In General Order by Government dated 19th August 1822.

For "Lieutenant J. Campbell 1st Battalion 2d Regiment."

Read, "1st Battalion 1st Regiment."

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTYS' FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 7th August, 1822

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the mouth of February last, for the Periods specified against their respective names.

8th Dragoons.—Captain Burrowes, from 16th February 1822, until the arrival of the Regiment from India.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Paterson, ditto ditto ditto.

11th Dragoons.—Assistant Surgeon Steele from 10th March 1822, until required to embark for Bengal.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Davis, ditto ditto ditto.

17th Foot.—Ensign O'Brien from 10th February 1822, until the arrival of the Regiment from India

Ditto —Ensign Forbes from 10th March, to 24th June, 1822.

38th Foot.—Ensign Moore, from 25th February, to 24th August, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G,*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 10th August, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The men belonging to the 13th and 44th Regiments, at present with the 38th will, with the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor join the 1st Division of the 17th Foot, upon it's arrival at Fourt William, with which Corps they will do duty until further orders.

Captain Baumgardt of the 8th Dragoons is directed to remain at the Presidency until he shall receive further instructions.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY.

(*Continued from page* 602.)

"Wild beats my heart, to trace your steps
Whose ancestors, in days of Yore,
Thro' hostile ranks, and ruin'd gaps
Old Scotia's bloody *Lion* bore."

As my uncle Jolterhead will make some noise in the subsequent pages, it is proper my readers should be made acquainted with his family, birth and education, to enable them to appreciate his character. I have already told my readers that my unclewas a descendant of the house of Wedderburn in Berwickshire, of which the house of Marchmont is a *minor* branch; and although the latter rank Earls in their family Pedigree, by the favour of Princes, yet the Wedderburn-house of whom my Grandfather John, was the lineal descendant, and representative, is the most antient; and the Marchmont-family only a ramification from the parent-stock: of whom our great ancestor Sir David of Wedderburn, who was killed in 1469, was the head.

The Marchmont family, in the male-line, ended with the last Earl Hugh, (as my uncle stiles him "of ignoble deeds") * who died in 1792. The titles becoming *dormant*, were claimed by my Grandfather as representative of the Wedderburn family, to whom the honors revert by the patent of nobility, in failure of Male-issue in the Marchmont house. My Grandfather died before he could make good his claims. My Uncle Alexander of the Royal Navy, renewed the claims as the heir of his father John of Wedderburn. After a long search among the *Archives* of our family, a petition was drawn up, and laid before the house of Peers in 1808, in which my Uncle set himself up, as the nearest *heir-male* to the Titles and estates of Marchmont, by the designation of Alexander Earl of Marchmont, Lord Polwort of Polwort, Viscount Blanzonbury, of Redbraes Castle and Greenlan, Baronet of Wedderburn, Halydown-hill and Homefield &c. &c. The petition was read in "Peers house of "Parliament" on the 22d April 1808, ordered to be printed, and the claims referred to the "Committee of privilages," where it slept seven years.

My Uncle George of the Record-office in Edinburgh happening to discover a copy of the original patent of Knighthood granted to our great ancestor Sir David of Wedderburn, my uncle Alexander was forthwith dubbed Sir Alexander of Wedderburn, Baronet of Scotland. This step arousing the family pride, another effort was made to obtain the Marchmont Peerage. My Uncle Sir Alexander's claims, were admitted to be legitimate, but, as there could be no proof obtained of a Francis (who sailed to the West Indies, as a mariner) being dead, although he had been absent near a Century, my uncle's claims were not recognized-this Francis, or his heirs if he left any having a prior claim.

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* The last Earl Hugh, reversed the deeds of his ancestors and bestowed the immense property of the Marchmont-house upon the *female line* But as much of the landed property was under strict *Entail* to the *male issue*, it is likely to revert to the first fortunate claimant of the Marchmont peerage. Since I left Scotland I have learned that Sir Alexander of Wedderburn, my uncle is dead, and the claims are renewed by his son Francis, a Captain in the 81st Regt. of foot, and that a petition was presented to the House of Peers in his favour in 1820 by Viscont Sidmouth; and strongly supported by Lord Lauderdale a collateral of our family.

D.

N. B.—I found the above note among the M S. S. towards the conclusion of the Jolterhead records which I place here to elucidate, the epithet "ignoble," applied by Jolterhead to the last Earl Hugh of Marchmont. *Editor.*

Having given a general outline of my uncle Jolterhead's family, I shall now proceed to describe his birth, and education, in the next chapter.

(To be Continued.)

MR. EDITOR,
SIR,

The following is a true story, and something may be found in it to amuse, a portion of your readers,

Your's,

August 31st. A LUCKY DUPE.

"To bite the biter, is no fraud, but wit."
SWIFT.

In the Summer of 1813 I happened one beautiful morning, to be passing over Town hill, on my way to cross the river from St. Catherine's stairs, to Southwark, when about opposite to the mint, my progress, became suddenly arrested by an extraordinarily unique looking figure who addressed me in some of the most high reasoned Irish, I ever before heard within 500 miles of the Thames: I have my memorandums before me Mr. E. being a little Daggerwoodish, as a scraper up of novelties, and the following is verbatim what he said, or as nearly so, as an hour after's recollection enabled me to pen—he spoke alone, but the extraordinary transitions of his countenance, which was almost another thing at every pulsation, would require tenfold the abilities of an Hogarth, to describe. Faith, said he, you are the very man myself wants to see. Dev'l an honest face I seen this morning but your own four bones, and no thanks to you for being honest, bekase you was born at home, every inch o ye, as well as myself, but sure since the day I broke out of prison in Paarish, but I tells a lie, for its itself, that was n't in the day, at all at all, but in the dead hour of the night, when it was as black as the bottom of my Grandmother's potatoe boiler, but bad luck and a high toppin in a tunther storm to Boneyparty any how, I got away from him or Dev'l a drop he'd lave in me; but look here, opening his old frize great coat, which he suddenly wrapped himself up in again, in an apparently mysterious manner muttering there are some rogues coming, but come over here along wid me, and its Dinny Mulrooney that'll tell you all about it. I am as rich as a jew, said he; as we walked, (for curiosity propelled me along with him,) and what harm could there be in Dinnis Mulrooney, turning smuggler on the french coast, after *Boney party* wanted to hang him? Hackee? do you want any Hollands, Cunny hack brandy, French lace, Ladies gloves or stockings, and *bimmee soul* rubbing his hand, over my Arm, It's that, thats a brave well behaved Coat you have on you, and its a pity, that you haven't some brave french cambric frills to match it, but Dev'l a hough you shall budge from your friend Dinny, till you have as good a piece of french cambric, as ever was made in Aberdeen—Aberdeen is in Scotland said I. och! to be sure it is, said he! but sure thats not the Habadeen thats near Paarish—By this time I found myself unconsciously drawn into a dark narrow alley, and halted at the door of a public house, in which they were, even then, obliged to burn lights. I did not much admire the task of entering, but chivalry trampled upon all other considerations. In a momen', I was introduced to Mrs. Betty Murthough, in genteel sables. at the bar, a fat (but far from illlooking) Landlady. Here's a friend of mine Mrs. Murthough said my conductor, and Dev'l an eye I clapped on him, this 15 Years before, giving me a pinch on the Arm. Mr. Johnson said the Landlady, is just gone—in troth I wonder you didn't bob heads together in the dark at the door, for his Shadow hasn't been out o the house a minute—Och, blood an ownds Woman! Will you never have a bit of sence in your head? If it was an enemy that I had here wid me, it would be all the same to Mrs. Murthough, for you'd blab upon poor Johnson, may be you think the poor fellow wants to be hung at York castle again—and its your own self that knows that a Lasanojh would blow upon him while you'd be borrowing a Sack-for-bimmee Soul £500 isn't to be grinned at by people that hasn't no teeth—so my dear friend, said he addressing me, since Mrs. Murthough (God lend her and that short little bit of a long tongue of her's good health, and a good husband in the bargain) has blowed the gaff, Dev'l a taste of it I'll keep a secret from you. Poor Johnson is my master and its myself that isn't ashamed of it, for "he's the boy that fears no noise"—whisht! by the piper that played a horn pipe to moses! here he comes! Holloo! friend Mull—a customer, Yes Sir, and may be it isn't himself that isn't a friend in the bargain. Is it soopee time Mull? step up Sir, and just touch a little of our fresh batch of Skeedam, I had it not a week ago at Haarlem from Mynhur von Tonether Blacksom Thoone Throonnk, and looking rather eagerly at his Watch on the Stair head—he says a gad! I must beg your pardon, Sir, I have only 5 minutes on hands to meet Alderman * * * * * * * at the ship in Leadenhall street I settled it with him this morning at breakfast in his house in B——— St. Good morning to you (Sir)—Mulrooney, take care of your friend; he tripp'd down stairs but stopped about midway way, through the vociferations of Dinny who stentoriously thunders out, an blood an ownds! are you going to lave me without saying a word more about the turtlehater, how much are you going to get from him now? only £1500 and odd, oh murther! how can a poor Smuggler live and only sell 1500 £ worth of goods in one day to a rich Alderman. Mind Master Dear, keep your Bandanna to your nose, till you are up to the eyes in a Hackney Coach.

(To be Continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The song sent by a Constant Reader, "*sung after a good Mess dinner" had, no doubt, it's proper effect; but it will not do in print.*

We are very much obliged to "Stimulator," *and hope to hear again from him.*

A compliance with the wishes of "A friend to Order" *would subject us to something like disobedience.*

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1822.

The late heavy rains in succession to the storm of the 30th ultimo, form at present the only local subject on which we have to offer a remark. The total quantity of rain which has fallen during the Monsoon is stated to have been 113¼ Inches—or 9½ feet nearly; so that, admitting the fall to have been uniform all over the Island, and that the latter admeasures 36 square miles, the total quantity that has fallen must have been 52 millions of tons; a quantity sufficient to freight 52 thousand Ships of 1000 tons burthen each!—This matter, however, is not that which surprises us most; for rumour says, there was nothing felt of the late gale either at Bancoote or Bassein, a circumstance, which, when compared with the storm of 1803, puts our philosophical conjectures rather upon the jar.

It is a well known fact, that the last mentioned tempest was felt even at the Cape of Good Hope, where it commenced exactly 22 hours prior to it's appearance here; and as the Crow flight between the Cape and Bombay is about Four thousand, six hundred miles, the wind must have flown, at the astonishing rate of about 209 miles an hour.

We beg to call the attention of our readers in this days Number, to the report of a trial under the insurrection act, which took place at Limerick early in March.—We can scarcely bring our minds to conceive that the facts of the case are fairly and correctly represented; but if they are, the literal truth is, that a subject of the British Government, simply for being absent from home an hour and twenty two minutes after sun set, is, *by the unanimous voice of thirty one Magistrates*, sentenced to be *transported for seven years.*

The case appears to be this—The Son of a respectable farmer proceeds to a neighbouring fair to sell Cattle. The business of the day over, an acquaintance carries him part of the way home mounted behind him on his horse, and puts him down within three-quarters of a mile of his own house where his father has a farm, in order that he might prepare some corn for the next days market! Here the Prisoner is found talking to a neighbour at *three-quarters past six.* The time of sun-set was *twenty three minutes past five*—the curfew of the insurrection act is an hour afterwards. On the above charge he is taken into custody, tried the next day, found guilty, and adjudged to be *transported for seven years;* the sentence to be carried into execution *that very night.*

After our paper was prepared for the Press, we received the Madras Government Gazette Extraordinary from which the following are Extracts.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Prince Regent*, Captain John Innis, from England the 14th of may, anchored in the Roads yesterday afternoon.

PASSENGERS FOR MADRAS:—Mrs. Jessie Webster and Infant, Rev. Alexander Webster, Mr,

Daniel Falconer, Assistant Surgeon: Mr. Alexander Stewart, do. Mr. G. Gibson Cadet.

For Calcutta:—Mrs. R. C. Richards, Miss J. A. Smith, Messrs. S. W. Bolton, G. C. Armstrong, J. Maloney, Cadets; Messrs. W. Manton. J, Nulholland, Volunteers Bengal Pilot Service; 249 Recruits. 14 Women, and 6 Children.

Lieutenant Symons, Madras Calvalry in charge of the H. C.'s Recruits left the Ship on the 16th June and comes on the *Fairlie*.

Mr. Canning's motion for removing the Disabilities of Catholic Peers, had been brought forward in the House of Commons and carried —the numbers on the second reading were— for the motion 235 against it 223—It was supposed however, the measure would be rejected in the House of Peers.

We understand His Majesty's 16th Lancers were to embark for India about the middle of May, and the 44th early in June.

An extreme scarcity prevailed in the Southern parts of Ireland owing to a failure of the Potatoe Crop—The distress and misery in the county of Clare exceeded description — every exertion was making to give relief to the distressed. Subscription books were also open at many of the Bankers in London.

The differences between Russia and the Porte, had not been settled—and the same uncertainty as before, relative to Peace or War between the two Powers, continued.

Gov. Gaz. Extra. Aug. 27, 1822,

By letters received by way of Madras, we learn that the Sarah, Captain Norton, which left this port on the 26th February last, after encountering much bad weather off the Cape, had been obliged from the want of water and provisions for the crew, to bear up for Mossel bay, which she entered on the 13th June, and on the 17th was ready to sail for Table bay, having taken in a supply of water &c. Most of the passengers had gone over land to Cape Town, a distance of 300 miles, where they arrived on the 30th June. The Sarah had not made her appearance there on the 3d July.

Bombay Courier, Sept. 7.

FROM BOMBAY NA SUMMACHAR.

Monday, 9th September 1822.

Among the many Providential escapes from injury, caused by the storm of the 30th ultimo, we may mention the following as a very remarkable deliverance. Framjee Bomanjee was a sleep in bed in the upper story of his house when the roof fell in, and covered him completely in its ruins.—The neighbours went to his assistance, but no hope was entertained that the unfortunate man would be found alive. —To their astonishment however, and no less joy, he was not only alive but totally unhurt.

General Abstract of the fall of rain, this Season: with a comparative statement of the last five years. The fall of this season is up to the 6 instant.

	In.	Dec.	*In.*	Dec.
Total in May 1822		43		
" " June "	28	78		
" " July "	26	59		
" " August "	33	83		
Up to 6th September " .	17	37	107	"
Total fall in 1817	104			
" " " 1818	81	15		
" " " 1819	78	74		
" " " 1820	77	14		
" " " 1821	83	19		
	424	22		
Aggrigate average of 5 years			82	84
Excess of 1822 up to 6th inst.			14	16

Being upwards of 14 inches above the average of the last five years.

Bombay 7th September 1822.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Sept. Lieut. John Saunders, Pioneers
A. Adjt. Riddell, Pioneers.
Ensign H. Duncan, 1st | 3d Regt.
Capt. Foy, Artillery.
Lieut. G Marsham, 3d Light Cavalry.
Departures.—Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores.
Adjt. A N Riddell, Pioneers.
Lieut John Saunders, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and Naval Report.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Sept. 4 Grab Cauder Bux, Nacqudah Jabbe, from Muscat, 18 Aug

7. Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwine, from Bussorah Bauire 27 July.

Do. Ship Narbada, F. Patrick, from Calcutta 7 July. Madras 31st July left 1 Aug.

8. Brig Countess of London, A. Henning, from Sumatra, 28 July.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Kusrovie*.—Lieut. McDonald, Ditto Nerbada, Mr. Moore, Mrs Tucker, Mrs. Keys and Child.

Departures.—Sept. 10th Ship Travencore, Capt. John Boog, to Madras and Calcutta.

Do. Arab Ship Melleckel Bhur, Naqudah Mahomed Rajib

Passengers, Ship Travencore.—Col. Hodgson & family Mr. Arraton.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Nestor, for London.
Lord Castle, for Bussorah.
Malabar, for do.
Brig Fanny, for Mauritius.
Brig Ahmoody, for Malay Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

(None)

OFF CALCUTTA.

9, Appolo, and American brig Wanderer,

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

7. Ship Georgiana, R. Babcock, for Madras.

8. French Ship L'Orthezeam, Lauvent, for the Isle of France.

Do. Ship David Clark. P. Falconer, to complete her loading for the Isle of France.

Do. Ship Donna Carmelita, J. Hunter, for South America.

9. Ship Wellington, G Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Sincapore and Batavia.

Do. Ship Kennaway, Charles Beach, for London via Cape.

Do. Arab Ship Futta Rohomon, Shaik Mahomed, for Penang.

10. Ship Argyle, Hugh Cathro, for China.

PASSED TO SEA

The H C Ship Sir David Scott and Britania.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 10th instant,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Other way to Town.—Ganges.

Passed down,—Diamond, (Amr.)

KEDGEREE.

PASSED Down.—Eliza.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—H. C Ships Duchess of Athol, Earl of Balcarras and St. Thiago Major, (P.)

MADRAS.

Shipping Arrivals.—August 17, Ship Roberts, C. H Bean, from Calcutta 10th July; 19, Ship Melfith, R. Fort, from do. 13th do; do. Ship Johanna Maria, Dantfelt, from Copenhagen 23d Dec. 1821, Cape 21st April, Mauritius 29th June, Trincomalee 25th July, Tranquebar 7th, Port Novo 10th, Cuddalore 16th, and Pondidherry 17th August; 21. Ship Moira, W. Hornblow, from London 1st May, and Port Brayn 23d May; do. Ship Clyde, Thos. Driver, from London 31st March, Madeira 25th April, and Johanna 21st July; do Ship Mary Anne, Jas. Webster, from Mauritius 31st July; do. Ship Mahomed Shaw, Oliver from Coveloug

Departures.—August 14, H. M Schooner Cochin, E Tucombe, on a Cruize; 15, Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

At Colabah on the 31st August Mrs. Anne Furlong, Wife of Sub-Conductor R. Furlong of the Gun Carriage Department.

On Thursday morning, the 5th Instant, aged eighty years, Bhicoo Christna Mallo, a most respectable Hindoo native of this place.

MADRAS.

Marriage.

On the 21st Instant, by the Rev. Dr. Rottles, at the Vepery Church, Mr. William Wilson, to Miss Charlotte Smart.

Births.

At Bellary, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, H. M. 46th Regiment of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 16th Instant, the Lady of Captain Hitchins, of a Son.

Deaths.

At the Presidency early on Wednesday morning, the 14th Instant, Edward Uhthoff, Esq of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, in the 28th year of his age.

In Fort St. George, on the 18th Instant, Susanna, fourth Daughter of Lieutenant O'Connell, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On board His Majesty's Ship Dauntless, at Sea, on the 27th July 1822, after a few days illness, Mr. Granville Sharp Williams, Midshipman, son of Captain Edward Williams, Royal Navy—and Nephew to Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, K. C. B. &c.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, Mr. Henry Boyle, (late Livery Stable Keeper, on the Poonamallee Road) —leaving a disconsolate Widow, two Children, and a large circle of relations, and friends to deplore his untimely loss.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

Monday se'nnight, at St Peter's church, Liverpool, Mr. Edward Lawrence, to Miss Harriet Ashton. The church having been first cleared of *Impertinent* spectators, the blooming bride was led to the altar of Hymen, dressed simply in a *chemise* The reason of this light garment being worn alone, without that additional covering which nature and custom have alike prescribed to the British fair was caused, we believe, by some luckless cast-away vowing to have reparation on the fickleness of the bride in the chemise; this exploit, however, is supposed (by what law or custom we have never heard,) to preserve her property from all previous debts and engagements.—Liverpool *paper.*

Calcutta.

DIFFERENCE,

BETWEEN.

THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

AND

MR. JAMESON.

The difference between Mr. Jameson, Surgeon in the Hon. Company's Service, and Mr. Buckingham Editor of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, being now arranged in an honourable manner, and to the satisfaction we believe of all the parties concerned, we are anxious to correct the account of the Meeting between them hastily admitted into our columns on Tuesday last, and which now proves to be materially inaccurate. With this view our first thought was to publish merely the "Authentic Statement" given in the JOURNAL of yesterday; but on consulting our friends we found that it would be considered unfair to omit the Note appended by the Editor; it being an ample reparation to the feelings of the opposite party, voluntarily offered after the the conclusion of the affair; which has always been viewed in such cases as equally honourable to the Aggressor and the person who considers himself aggrieved. This Note however would be quite unintelligible to our readers without the Article to which it refers; and as on re-perusing the latter we find there runs through the whole of it the most perfect respect for the personal character of Mr. Jameson, (of whom few can entertain a higher opinion than we from report are inclined to do) it appears to us that we cannot do equal justice to the parties and retrieve the inaccuracy into which we were in advertently led, without publishing the whole at one view; and we are convinced that after an attentive perusal of it, their characters will stand as high if not higher in the estimation of our readers, than they did before; altho' we must still condemn the practice as a relic of barbarous times and unsuitable to the present enlightened age of the world, when the gift of reason is acknowledged to be superior to skill in arms, and personal courage however undoubted will not be held equivalent to the possession of every virtue.

RECENT DUEL.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL OF YESTERDAY.)

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT SIGNED BY THE SECOND.

The following is a Narrative of what took place in a Duel between Mr. Jameson and Mr. Buckingham, accompanied by the Papers which passed between the parties named in them:—

(No. I) *Calcutta, August* 4, 1822.

Mr. Gordon, on the part of Mr. Jameson, having waited on Mr. Buckingham, states, that with regard to what has already passed in the Calcutta Journal, on the subject of Mr. Jameson's several appointments, he (Mr. Jameson) having applied for the protection of Government, who declined taking any measures on the question does not consider himself entitled to seek personal satisfaction, as it would be unfair to have recourse to two modes of redress for the same injury.

Tho' Mr Buckingham avows as a principle by which he is ready to abide, that neither the private and personal character of Mr Jameson or any other Individual is a fit subject for animadversion in a public Paper; yet, in the opinion of Mr. Jameson and his Friends, the late remarks on Mr. Jameson's plurality of appointments (which Mr. Buckingham conceives to have been purely of a public nature,) contained so much of a private and personal description, as to justify his demanding therefore a pledge from Mr. Buckingham that he will not in future make Mr Jameson's name or public duties in any way, directly or indirectly, a subject of comment, allusion, or discussion since they are not agreed as to what is of a public and what of a private nature; and Mr. Jameson states, though Mr. Gordon, that if Mr. Buckingham will not give such a pledge, he must demand his meeting him in a Duel.

Mr Buckingham declines giving such a pledge in favour of any public Individual, as he considers it to be a virtual abandonment of the Liberty of the Press, and an immunity that no man in a public station has a right to ask. For the same reason, having distinctly disavowed all allusion to Mr Jameson's private character, he refuses to make his public conduct a matter of personal quarrel, and declines meeting him *on that ground* in a Duel.

Immediately after the delivery of the above, Mr Buckingham proceeded in search of a Friend, to whom he might confide the future conduct of this affair, and having requested Major Swiney's assistance for that purpose Major S. waited on Mr. Gordon, and after having repeated Mr. Buckingham's disavowal of all allusion to Mr. Jameson's private character, left the following Paper with Mr. Gordon, and agreed to wait till the next morning for further communication:—

(N. II.) *Allipore, August* 4, 1822.

Major Swiney at the request of Mr. Buckingham, waits on Mr. Gordon, to state that the written Paper (No. I.) given by Mr. Buckingham to Mr. Gordon being intended to express his unwillingness to make his public conduct a ground of private quarrel, and his objection to meet Mr Jameson *on that ground only*, Mr. Buckingham wishes to follow it up immediately by a private communication through his Friend, stating his perfect readiness to wave the objection urged by Mr. Gordon on Mr. Jameson's account, as to Mr. Jameson's unwillingness to seek redress by two modes for the same injury; and to meet him (Mr. Jameson) when and where he thinks proper, if Mr. Jameson is still dissatisfied with Mr. Buckingham's disavowal of all allusion to his private character, and conceives himself entitled to satisfaction from Mr. Buckingham as an individual in his private capacity.

On Monday Morning accordingly Mr. Gordon waited on Major Swiney, and it appearing, after considerable discussion, that he could not accept the acknowledgment tendered by Mr Buckingham, the conference was terminated by their drawing up the following Paper

(No. III.) *Fort William, August* 5, 1822

Major Swiney having stated to Mr. Gordon that his Friend Mr. Buckingham is ready to wave the objection urged by Mr. Jameson, against Mr. Jameson's pursuing two modes of redress at the same time, and that his Friend Mr. Buckingham cannot make any other apology to Mr. Jameson than by distinctly repeating the declaration, already published in the paper which originated this Correspondence, disavowing any intention to injure the private and personal character of Mr. Jameson the remarks which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 30th ultimo, Mr. Gordon on the part of Mr Jameson states that his Friend cannot accept such disavowal as a sufficient apology, and that therefore the difference must be terminated in a personal meeting to take place at Ballygunge to-morrow morning the 6th instant, as soon after day-light as possible.

In the course of the morning, however, circumstances which it is necessary to record, having rendered it desirable that the meeting should take place as soon as possible the parties proceeded to the Great Tree, on the Race Course, at four o'clock, and the customary forms having been observed exchanged two shots with each other at twelve paces distance. After the second round was fired, Major Swiney asked Mr. Gordon, whether Mr. Jameson was not now satisfied, Mr. Gordon replied, that as Mr. Buckingham had not rendered to Mr. Jameson that reparation of the injury complained of by Mr. Jameson, which Mr. Gordon conceived due from a man of candour when he found he had done another an injustice, he could not recommend to Mr. Jameson to put an end to the matter, Major Swiney replied that he could not demand of Mr. Buckingham the acknowledgement proposed, because neither he nor Mr Buckingham was conscious of it's being due. The pistols were then again loaded and placed in the hands of the principals for a third fire, when Major Swiney declared aloud that before they proceeded any further, he was desirous of repeating Mr. Buckingham's declaration that he had no intention to injure the private or personal character of Mr. Jameson, adding further that as this was the only acknowledgement that could now be made, and as it was in his judgement as a man of honor perfectly sufficient, he considered himself and Friend exonerated from all blame for what might occur from refusing to terminate the affair. On this Mr. Gordon retired with Major Swiney, and stated to him that after what he had just said, as to the responsibility for further proceedings, and his declaration that he conceived his Friend had already done all that could in justice be required of him as a man of honour, he felt that he had no course left but to intimate to Mr. Jameson the propriety of foregoing any further demand of satisfaction. Mr. Gordon accordingly notified this conclusion to Mr. Jameson, and both the principals having then expressed themselves satisfied with this decision, the parties retired.

(Signed) G. SWINEY
Calcutta, August 6, 1822 G. J. GORDON

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

It may perhaps seen indecorous in us to offer any observations on a transaction in which we have been a party; but as that very circumstance may perhaps give the more weight to what we may have to offer, the evil may be more than outweighed by the good, and this consideration removes our scruples. We may also *now* say freely and voluntarily what might have *before* been interpreted as concession; and those who know the influence of such feelings as belong to enthusiastic and ardent minds will easily appreciate the difference of value between admissions that *follow* and those that *precede* a contest in which a man's life is hazarded in defence of his principles or opinions.

We shall say now, therefore, on a review of the Article on Pluralities, in this JOURNAL of the 30th of July, that there is a boldness and plainness of manner in investigating and laying bare the subject treated of, which is so unlike the usual mode of treating Indian questions and Indian holders of office, that we can scarcely wonder at the Individual to whom it relates feeling aggrieved, as being the first thus sellected from all the fellow-members of a Service in which Pluralities are far from rare, to be designated by name, and his offices and duties spoken of with a degree of homeliness quite unusual in the Newspapers of India. We can suppose, this pain to have been increased by a belief that some secret desire of wounding the feelings of the person spoken of, dictated this departure from the usual track; and we can thus imagine a sense of injury and injustice sufficiently deep to call for some immediate means of redress.

All this might have happened, and did happen, without any such invidious distinction existing in our own mind, without any intention of doing injury or injustice, or of inflicting pain for its own sake. We are actuated by higher consideration. The question was introduced by a Correspondent originally, and we took so little share or interest in it then, as to suffer the Letter to remain for several days before it appeared, and to issue it without a word of comment. After this, however, we were inundated with Letters on the same subject, until they became so numerous that there was no possibility of publishing them all; and in appologizing for thier omission, the idea struck us that it would be better to treat of the subject Editorially, and to come at once plainly and explicitly to the point, as is done in all countries where public men are held amenable to public animadversion, and where any thing approaching to a Freedom of the Press is supposed to exist. We thought then, and we think still, that this is by far the most manly, the most honorable, and the most useful mode; and that as Englishmen, we should leave metaphor, allusion, and ambiguity, to nations not worthy the free use of that best gift of God to man—his reasoning faculties—and let our words be the undisguised and fearless echo of our thoughts, whenever we spoke of public men or public measures.

We here distinctly state, therefore, that it was from no desire whatever to point out the Gentleman named, more particularly than any other individual similarly situated. Our objection was to the measure, and not to the man—to the system in general, as much as to the particular instance of it—and above all things our desire was rather to render service to the Government than to do injury to the person they had selected for the offices enumerated, by shewing them—what might have escaped their attention—that there were objections to the union of such offices, which, according to our perception and reason, seemed insuperable; and that the duties described were in common estimation likely to be considered incompatible. We thought we had taken such pain to separate the private and personal from the public and official character of the individual whose offices and duties were commented on, that no misapprehension could have arisen. Events have shewn, however, that the Gentleman himself, as well as his Friends thought differently; and we can now declare frankly and

with a clear consience that no one regrets more sincerely than we do that such a difference of opinion should exist as to what is private and personal, and what is public and official; since to this mere difference of opinion the lives of both might have fallen a sacrifice, and the similes of gladness that awaited each in the bosom of his family and friends been turned into the tears of widowed and orphaned mourners. But there are considerations far higher than that of mere existence, even when this is blessed with all that can endear and adorn it; and the parties have each only shewn their disregard of what is but comparatively valuable when put in competition with that which in their estimation is infinitely more so.

As far as our objections to the *principle* against which we contended is concerned, they remain in full force Candour, however, exacts from us that which a right feeling would always frankly pay, and induces us to say that with regard to the several duties of Medical Secretary, Surgeon to the Free School, and Controller of the Office for supplying Stationary, held by the Gentleman who has since received the appointment of Superintendant of the School for Native Doctors, they are said to be much lighter than we had conceived, and instead of being each sufficient for one individual, it is thought that they may all be very easily performed by the same person, and yet leave him sufficient time for other occupations. We have heard also from the Friend of the Gentleman in question, that there was on his part no solicitation whatever for this new appointment in addition to the others before held by him, but that on the contrary some unwillingness was rather expressed to undertake its responsibility, and that he was overruled by the Government, who entertained a belief that no one was so well qualified for the task as the object of their choice on whom it was ultimately conferred.

Under any circumstances, however, few persons would be disposed to blame with any severity the man who should quietly submit to receive the favours which the estimation of his talents, the influence of his friends, or the favors of fortune should heap upon him although the very same persons might question the wisdom or the policy that would unite, in one individual, offices which according to the general principles of check and responsibility should be held by several and distinct servants. It was in this light alone that we viewed it; and without meaning any thing disrespectful to the Government itself, or to the individual whom they thus distinguish with their favours, we must still say that we hold it to be for the best interests of the State, that the apportionment of duties offices and salaries, should be constantly made with due reference to that division of labour, responsibility and expection, which is so favorable to the general content, and to the common weal of the whole community. We may be wrong, and the Government may be right; but we do not think so meanly of them as to suppose that for a mere difference of opinion, where no great interest are at stake, we should be considered as contemning their authority because we did not acknowledge them to be infallible.

With regard to the main feature of the whole case,—the right of every individual in the community to comment freely on the conduct of public men, being enable to the laws of his country for every violation of this right, and confining himself to public acts and public duties only,—we hope we shall always be prepared to contend for that right, as we have hitherto done, whether the resistance to it originate in the arena of public Controversy, in the more secluded Chambers of influence and Authority, or in the open Courts of that legal Tribunal to which we are always ready respectfully to bow. Beyond these precincts we would not willingly carry its defence, and nothing but an overruling necessity and the impossibility of honorable compromise should ever lead us to pass them; but if such necessity arises, our only reliance must be on the justice of our cause. We are moreover satisfied, that the Public Functionaries of every Government (and we know of no good reason why those of India should form an exception) must stand higher and higher in public estimation in proportion to their readiness to submit to that examination and scrutiny which is at once the source and the test of much of the public virtue that any where exists. Even the purity of private life is perhaps more owing to the vigilant watchfulness that every member of society exercises over his associates, and the moral influence of Public Opinion, than to the injuctions of Religion or the terror of the Laws; and in our opinion a much higher degree of influence must be exercised by that same Public Opinion when it is permitted to be freely expressed on all public acts, and to operate as the wholesome corrector of errors that have transpired, as well as the preventative of abuses which, but for its salutary restraint, might, and no doubt *would* take place.

On this subject, however, we have perhaps said enough. We have now only to close these remarks in the same spirit of frankness in which we commenced, them, by adding that on the same evening that we left the field, we understood that Mr. Jameson applied to the Military Secretary of Government for leave to withdraw his Letter addressed to him, claiming their protection, as he had received the private satisfaction sought; and that this request was immediately complied with in an manner which gave reason to believe that the parties in question were perfectly satisfied with the issue of the whole affair.

PLURALITIES.

(THE ARTICLE ALLUDED TO IN THE PRECEDING STATEMENT)

[*From the Calcutta Journal of July 30th p.* 409.]

A propos:—This subject of pluralities is one of greater interest at this moment in our "limited circle"—as it is still the fashion to characterize a larger society than that of Bath or Cheltenham, where the same number would be called "the fashionable world."—than we could have supposed any question of such a nature to have become. Our Lion's Mouth continues up to the present hour to be gorged with Letters on the subject of the school for Native Doctors and its eminent Professor. We have SENEX and PHILO-SENEX. OWEN MORRIS and Doctor PANGLOSS, JUBA, SYPHAX, VERITAS, VERAX, and a host of others "too numerous to mention." If they contained any thing new, we should be induced to publish several of them;—but we have reason to believe that the little that has been said has been quite enough to convince every reflecting person that, to say the least, the appointment in question was a most injudicious one; and that the Institution, though intended for the most benevolent purpose, is not likely to be productive of the advantages so sanguinely expected, unless its management be made more efficient than under existing circumstances it is likely to be.

The outcry that has been raised against us on all sides for the *personality* of SENEX, a fault of which we do not think it guilty in the true acception of that phrase, induces us to prefer in the present instance taking all the brunt of the odium on ourselves, rather than have it laid on an anonymous writer, who may be supposed, under the shelter of his incognito, to shrink from such responsibility. For ourselves, therefore, we say plainly, and explicitly without meaning any personal insult to Mr. Surgeon JAMESON, or to the Authorities who have appointed him to this important post, which intention if imputed to us we utterly and entirely disclaim, that the person chosen to preside over this Institution established with the most benevolent views by Government, for the education of Native Doctors ought to be one of the most skilful Members of the Medical Profession, distinguished for his knowledge of Pharmacy, Surgery, and Anatomy: he ought to be intimately acquainted with the Native language, and capable of giving his Lectures in them with ease, perspicuity, and fluency; he ought to possess the talents requisite for forming a new nomenclature of Anatomy suited to the capacities and language of those to whom his Lectures are to be delivered; and he should be peculiarly fitted by nature and manners, as well as by education and experience, to convey readily, and unambiguously to others all that he himself knows. Independently of these high qualifications, he should be a person of as much industry as ability; one who loved his profession, and whose whole time and attention should be absorbed in its pursuits.

Now, without having any thing to do with Mr. Surgeon JAMESON'S personal or private character—which is altogether out of our province, and which we should never think of medding with, even if it were *proved* that he had not observed the same rule of forbearance towards us—we may at least be permitted to say that we doubt his fitness for the office of superintending this Native Institution, from an opinion that he does not possess the eminent qualifications before enumerated, and which appear, to us requisite for such a purpose. We should be very glad to find that we had undervalued his talents and acquirements; and if it can be proved that he is distinguished above his Colleagues for his knowledge of Pharmacy, Surgery, and Anatomy, that he is well versed in the Native Languages, that he is peculiarly well qualified to deliver Lectures in them on abstruse and difficult points of his Profession, and that he is so enthusiastically devoted to this, as to give up the greater portion of his time to the pursuit, neither troubling himself with public or private matters, or even turning from the lore of Esculapius to mingle in the din of Newspaper controversy and political discussion; if these can be substantiated, we shall be among the first to retract our doubts as to his fitness for the office to which he is appointed on the score of qualification.

But even were this point yielded, and were it even granted that like the admirable Crichton, Mr. Surgeon JAMESON had the powers to fit himself for *any thing*, by a genius that could find a royal road to the summit of every pursuit on which he entered; there is yet another qualification, which even such a commanding genius could not give him:—this is *time*. It is not in the power of Mr. JAMESON, we, suppose, to make 48 hours out of a day of 24: neither can he do without the necessary portion of food, exercise and rest, which all men require to support and prolong existence:—but if he could make 96 hours out of 24 he would still not have enough to perform all the duties now required of him.

In the *first* place, we learn from the Director, p.) 161) that Mr. JAMESON is Secretary to the Medical Board. which bring the medium of all the public medical Correspondence of India, is of itself sufficient for any one man who attends sedulously to the duties of this extensive and important branch of the service.

In the *second* place, we learn from the same Directory (p. 36) that Mr. JAMESON is clerk to the Committee for Controling the Expenditure of Stationary; and considering the quantity of this article that must be consumed in every Department of Government, and the consequent necessity for a vigilant exercise of this controul over its expenditure, we should think that this also was an office, the duties of which were fully sufficient for any one man who was zealous in the performance of his duty.

In the *third* place, we learn from that same useful Publication, the Directory, that Mr JAMESON is Surgeon to the Free School, which, judging of the number of Pupils from the large body of Functionaries (17) attached to its superintendance, we should conceive would be also enough for one moderate man's time, if the children were at all unhealthy, or his attendance on them frequent and regular.

What then, will be said of the wonderful capacity of this Public Servant, who having already the duties of three different Offices to perform, each of them sufficient to occupy his whole attention, though the lowest on the List of Surgeons except five (as we learn from the same Directory, p. 61) has yet in the eyes of his Honorable Masters, sufficient merit to recommend him for the appointment, and sufficient time to spare to do the duties of "Superintendant of the School for Native Doctors," on a Salary of 800 Rupees per month, in addition to all his other places. Let the Reader only observe what those duties require of him and he will not think them at all extravagantly paid for—but if he thinks that any man already holding the three Offices before enumerated, can do justice to his employers, to the institution, to the public, or to himself by the full performance of all that is here required of him, then we can only say that such a man must be more or less than human, and possess faculties hitherto unheard of or unknown. The duties assigned to, and expected of him, are thus defined in the general Orders of the 21st of June 1822;—

9. The duties of the Superintendent will embrace the whole Establishment. He is to direct the Studies, practical pursuits, and general conduct of the Students: to prepare Manuals of the most necessary and intelligible parts of Medical Science, for their use, in the Native Languages; to give demonstrations, and deliver Courses of Lectures to them on these subjects, and generally, to take every available means of imparting to them, a practical acquintance with the Diseases of most frequent occurrence in India; the Remedies best suited to their Cure; and the proper mode of applying these Remedies.

10. Beside these especial duties of instructing the Students in the Elementary branches of Medical knowledge, and of Superintending their practical Education, the Superintendant will conduct all the general details of the Institution; all Correspondence with the Medical Board connected with the first Appointment of the Students; their Ordinary Conduct, and their promotion, when duly qualified.

11 The whole Establishment is to be placed under the immediate Controul and Superintendence of the Medical Board; and all Correspondence regarding the Nomenation of the Students and the Appointment of Native Doctors, to pass intermediately through their Office.

12 The Superintendent will be entirely subject to the Orders of the Board in every thing relating to

the Welfare of the Institution and it's Students; and he is to be guided by their Advice and Instructions, in all cases of difficulty or circumstances of emergency.

23. It will at all times be in the power of the Medical Board, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, to discharge any Individual Student, on being satisfied that from dullness, idleness, negligence, or misconduct, he is not likely to profit by the Superintendent's Instruction, or to become properly qualified for the exercise of the duties to which he is designed.

36 The Salary of the Superintendent is fixed at Sona Rupees Eight Hundred per Mensem: with an Establishment of a Moonshee to assist in reading and translating, at Sona Rupees Sixty a Writer at Thirty, and a Peon a 5 Rupees per Mensem.

37. Supplies of Stationary necessary for the Establishment, are to be indented for by the Superintendent, on the Government Stores, in the usual manner

38. Contingent Bills for Expences surplus to the above, are to be submitted to Government in the Military Department, through the Medical Board, and under their countersignature.

The writers who have hitherto touched on this subject have left untouched the most singular parts of this strange mixture of offices and responsibilities.

In the *first* place to proceed in regular order—supposing the Superintendent competent as to talent to do *all* that is required of him, and neglecting all his other duties so as to attend to *this*, we have Mr JAMESON as Superintendent of the Native School corresponding with Mr JAMESON, the Secretary to the Medical Board; and Mr. JAMESON the Secretary to the Medical Board replying to Mr JAMESON the Superintendent of the Native School. *All* the Correspondence connected with the Establishment is to pass through his hands; he is both to knock at the door, and to open it to ask advice of himself, and as Secretary to give his own opinion to himself, as to what he ought to do in all cases of difficulty that may arise to his said self as Superintendent. He is to recommend a Pupil, in one capacity, and to approve of that recommendation in another; and if he find that owing to his own incapacity to do that which is impossible, namely performing all the various and conflicting duties of these stations efficiently and properly, his Pupils do not learn as fast as he Government wish or expect, the Board, of which he is Secretary, is authorized, at his *recommendation* as Superintendent, to discharge the unfortunate Pupil for dullness, idleness, negligence, or not profiting by the Superintendent's Instructions.

Then again comes the supply of Stationery to the Institution for which Mr. JAMESON the Superintendent must indent on Mr. JAMESON the Clerk for controuling his own expenditure; and all the contingent expences contracted by himself in one capacity are to go up to Government through him in another; so that he is to be, in short, the trainer and Refiner through which every thing is to pass.

The whole affair reminds us strongly of an occurrence which took place at Bussorah, and which is well known to many old Indians, particularly those on the other side of India. A Mr. Manesty was formerly the Honorable Company's Resident at Bussorah, and had the charge of the Public Dispatches which then passed frequently by that route from Bombay to England. The same Mr. Manesty being allowed by the absurd Regulations of the enlightened Government of that day, to trade also on his own private account, as well as to superintend the affairs of the Company, became Ship Owner and General Merchant. One of the most frequent calls for the employment of his Shipping was that of hiring them as Packets for the conveyance of Dispatches. Such was the activity of Mr Manesty's mind, however, that these occasions did not occur often enough for him; and accordingly, at intervals between the regular periods of writing, he used to *get up* some piece of important News that demanded urgent dispatch to the Government. The Letters being written, the first step was for Mr. Manesty the Resident to address Mr. Manesty the Merchant, requiring to know his terms of charter for one of his Ships to sail immediately to India with important dispatches for Government. Mr. Manesty the Merchant then replied to Mr. Manesty the Resident, that in consequence of his Ships being all very profitably engaged, he could not spare one for the voyage intended, under such or such a round sum. On this, Mr. Manesty the Resident, ever anxious for the interests of Government, remonstrates on the exorbitancy of the demand, and hopes that Mr. Manesty the Merchant will relax in his claims. Mr. Manesty the Merchant, who has nothing to do with any interest but his own, then assures Mr. Manesty the Resident, that whatever may be his zeal for the Public Service, he is sorry he cannot relinquish a profitable voyage then in contemplation, without being adequately remunerated. The Farce continues, until by the Merchant's firmness or obstinacy, the Resident is compelled, by circumstances not within his power to controul, to hire his own Ship at an exorbitant price, to audit his own Bill, and to pay his own charges; and when Mr. Manesty the Merchant and Mr. Manesty the Resident meet to balance the accounts, they both laugh heartily at the Government for their credulity, though they take care on all occasions to praise it as the best of all possible Governments that have been, now are, or ever will be to the end of time.

We do not suppose Mr. JAMESON to be a second Mr Manesty; neither do we think him an ignorant, or dishonest person; but all we contend for is, that if he were the most learned, the most active, and the most upright man that ever lived, he could not do all the duties of all his various places efficiently; and that neither he nor any other man ought to stand in such relations to himself as he is made to do, as the Supervisor and Controller of his own conduct, in a commingling and conflicting of offices and responsibility without a parallel in our recollection at last.

We had no idea, until we looked into the details of the subject minutely, that so many and such serious objections existed to such pluralities as are here held by the same person; but having, almost without an effort, seen these objections staring us in the face at every step of the enquiry, we should neither do our duty to the Government, to the Superintendent, nor to the Public, if we were not to point them out; for all parties are equally interested in having them removed.

The Government can have but one end in view, Has created the Institution for the benefit of the Public Service, & not for the benefit of Mr. JAMESON Its only desire therefore must be that the Institution should be efficient; and we are sure that the Government has too much good sense not to see that while these obstacles remain, its efficiency must be doubtful, if not altogether certain of being defeated.

The Superintendent ought to have one object in view, to do his duty ably and effectually, and not to hold more places than he can fully discharge the duties of, or receive more Salaries than he can conscientiously consider that he is in honor and honesty better entitled to than the long List of Surgeons that stand above him in Seniority.

The Public can have only one desire, that of seeing the acts of Government regulated by wisdom, equity, and a fitness of the means to the end; so that its proceedings may *command* respect by their freedom from all objection; and that the Public Service may be advanced, and not retarded, by every act that proceeds from its able Councillors or their Supreme Head.

For ourselves, we have no interest beyond the regard due to Justice and Truth. If in any thing we have said, it can be shewn that we have offended the one or volated the other, we shall stand deservedly convicted of a breach of duty on our own parts, and submit to such reproach.

But because we have mentioned Mr JAMESON's name—as Mr. CANNING that of Mr. CREEVEY, or JOHN BULL that of Mr. HUME—let it not be said that we are *personal* We disclaim all such intentions We never have had, and never shall have to do with Mr. JAMESON's private relations in life, as a Husband, a Father, or a Member of Society (we wish all men in India were as free to unburthen their consciences on this point)—we speak of him only as a public character, and no mean one either, or he never could have attained the eminence from which he now looks down on so many of his fellow-servants far above him in years and length of service, as Secretary of Two Boards, Surgeon of one Institution, and Superintendent, Controller, and Lecturer of another.—We have not dragged him from the retirement of private life to hold him up the profane gaze of an idle and scandal-loving world; neither have we called him by any other than the name of which he has just reason to be proud. His early history, his travels, his domestic fidelity, his children, his relatives, whether male or female, and all the connections and endearments of his private life, are far too sacred in *our* estimation to be held up to public scorn, or made the sport of wanton ridicule and unfeeling mirth;—but his public duties and his public function are the fair and legitimate objects of that "Public Scrutiny" to the controul of which the most pure may not be ashamed to submit themselves; and we will do Mr JAMESON the justice to believe that he has too much good sense not to perceive that none but those who think their duties will not bear the prying gaze of public scrutiny would ever shrink from that investigation which it is the peculiar boast of Innogence, Rectitude, and Integrity to court, as the best ordeal through which they can pass, and for which they must come out like pure gold refined from the process.

Bengal Hurkaru, August 8.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MARCH 12.

The Bishop of CHESTER presented a petition from Macclesfield, praying for an alteration of the law respecting hawkers and pedlers.

After some discussion, the navy five per cents. bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY.

ILCHESTER GAOL.

Mr. H. BENNET presented a petition from the debtors confined in Ilchester gaol in the county of Somerset, stating, that since the new regulations had been enforced, they had been subjected to many inconveniences. The petitioners also complained that their health was impaired by the damp state of the gaol.

Mr. DICKINSON said, that the grievances of which the petitioners complained, were about to be remedied.

After a long discussion, the navy five per cent reduction bill was read a third time and passed with one or two verbal amendments.

SENTENCE ON MR. HUNT.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT gave notice, that on Wednesday week he should move an humble address to the crown, to remit the remaining part of Mr. Hunt's sentence of imprisonment.

SUPERANNUATION BILL.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the superannuation bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then rose in the committee, to state the particulars connected with the measure which he was about to submit for their consideration and adoption. Previous to the act of the 50th of the King, which regulated the mode of retirement for public officers in cases of illness or incapacity for further service, it was always understood that the legal right of superannuation rested with the King in council and the lords of the treasury. Previous to the act of the 50th of the late King, it must be confessed that instances were not unfrequent of some abuses occurring in the smaller arrangements. In 1810, in consequence of complaints that active officers capable of further service were sometimes improperly superannuated, the act of parliament was passed which required, before superannuation, a previous stipulated length of service, and a certificate of positive inability to continue. In order to prove to the house that the grants of pensions and superannuation allowances, under the act of 1810, had not been of any unreasonable or extravagant nature, he should take the liberty of laying before it certain statements, that had been abstracted from a great number of returns, made since the month of May last. The right hon. gentleman then went into long details with respect to the superannuation of officers in the various departments of the revenue and customs, the treasury, the offices of the secretaries of state, the exchequer, the colonial office, &c. The yearly average number of persons actually employed in these branches of the public service, from 1810 to 1821, was 18,329; the average total of those who received superannuation allowances under £1,630; their proportion

being as one to ten and a fraction; and the amount of superannuated allowances, compared with that of salaries (the latter being altogether £1,829,000., and the former £177,000.) being rather more than nine and three quarters per cent. upon the charge for actual service. With respect to the general application of the principle of superannuated allowances, the right honourable gentleman confessed, that in many departments it did not appear to be very well understood, and there certainly had been various instances in which the act of 1810 had proved to be, in its operation, less favourable to the public interests than could have been wished. One of the principal objections to it, was, perhaps, that the period of service after which superannuated allowances ware granted on retirement, was in various cases too limited. It had been felt that a very considerable improvement in that act might be effected, by bringing the scale of allowances to correspond with the length of service, in an ascertained and regular way. Thus, as to the length of service after which such allowances should become payable, it was proposed to commence with the period of ten years, and to carry the scale up to a period of 50 years, by regular gradations of five years each. This he imagined, would be found, in evey respect, a more eligible principle than the one which was now acted upon. On this plan, the public would grant a superannuation allowance of 3-12ths of the salary for actual service, after ten years; and from 10 up to 15 years, 4-12ths, or one-third. For length of service from 15 to 20 years, the allowance would be 5-12ths, and so on; thus allowing 1-12th of the original salary for every 5 years of service previous to superannuation; but confining the maximum of the allowance to the amount of the original salary. With a view to render the operation of any act regarding superannuation allowances more beneficial and less burdensome to the country, it had been thought advisable to propose to parliament that persons who might hereafter be benefited by such allowances, should, themselves, during the period of their public service, contribute to the funds out of which their superannuation pensions were afterwards to be paid. It had been considered that this would be a much less rigorous mode of proceeding, than the reduction generally of the salaries allowed to the individuals employed in the pnblic offices. His main proposition would be, that those parties should so contribute, at the rate of £5. per cent. on all salaries of and above £100. per annum, and £2. 10s. per cent. on all salaries of and exceeding £50. and under £100. By a reference to the returns which he had been alluding to, the house would find that about £10. per cent. upon the total amount of the salaries received by the various persons employed in the public offices, was the average charge for superannuation allowances at present paid to retired clerks and officers. This contribution rate of £5. per cent. would therefore relieve the public from about one half of the present charge. He should also propose, that the fund so to be raised should be a public fund, and that any surplus arising therefrom, above the half of the existing charge for superannuation allowances, should be applied in aid of the public service. He was sure the gentlemen on the other side would feel how very difficult and painful a task it was to undertake such revisions as these.—(Hear.) It was very easy for some honourable members to talk of reducing the salaries of clerks in public offices from 25 to 30 per cent.; but if those gentlemen were to come in contact with those who suffered by such an arrangement, he was sure they would not have the heart to persevere. The very limited, though, he trusted, sufficient, reduction which had already taken place, had not been effected without exciting considerable pain. Yet he could not agree with those who held that the measures already taken as to those clerks had gone beyond justice and even beyond law. He did not admit that a clerk appointed to an office under government had a right to look for the continuance of his emolument, whatever it might be, or that it was hard to abridge the value of those offices to which, by promotion, he might look forward. On the contrary, he held that a government, having the power of dismissing such individuals, no cause assigned, must surely have the power of abridging that emolument which it could, at pleasure, take away altogether: still he felt that the power to which he alluded was a power which was capable of being employed tyrannically; and he assured the house that he had never felt the weight of responsibility heavier than in attempting to apply the present principles of reduction with as much caution as possible towards the persons upon whom it was to operate. He had received the King's most gracious command to inform the house that his Majesty had given directions for a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the emoluments of those departments of the royal household which contributed more immediately to the personal service of the Sovereign. The departments to which this measure would apply were the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Master of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse; and the whole charge of those offices amounting to £300,000., the reduction for the service of the public would amount to £30,000. The paternal care thus shown by his Majesty demanded the warmest gratitude from the house. His Majesty had gone further, indeed, in taking burden upon himself than his servants could go; for the servants of the crown had, in general, private fortunes which would enable them to provide against any deficiency; but the King had nothing upon which he could rely but the provision made by parliament in the way of civil list, which civil list, it would be remembered, could not now have been touched except by the especial command and generous feeling of his Majesty. (Hear hear.) He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was also bound to say, that whatever might have been the personal inclination of the Sovereign, he as a faithful servant of the country, could not have advised a more considerable reduction; he could not have advised a large reduction, because he trusted never again to see those painful if not disgraceful investigations of debts and difficulties which had arisen when the revenue of the civil list had been placed upon a narrow and insufficient footing. His Majesty had, however, farther directed a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the salaries of all offices held during his pleasure. The reduction was to take place in the higher offices only—in those the salaries of which exceeded £500. a year. Parliament would probably be of opinion that it ought not to be carried lower; and, to places held by patent, it could not, without a special act of parliament, apply. To this reduction of 10 per cent., which was granted for five years, the Lord Chancellor, the cabinet ministers, and the great officers of the household, both in England and Ireland, would become subject. He would first state the reduction which would take place in the present year; and next, that which would follow when the operation of the measures proposed should be complete. It was expected to obtain immediately, by the deduction for the superannuation fund in the different offices, £12,000. a year. He took the government offices at the rate of six per cent. because in some instances the deduction would be 10, and in others 5. The per centage in the revenue department he put only at four and a half, because many of the salaries being under £100. a year, would pay only two and a half; but the deductions for superannuation in that department would amount to £66,000. The new salaries commencing under the arrangement on the 5th of January last, would give a reduction of £15,000.; it might be stated at £20,000., but the right hon. gent. wished to keep within the mark. The reduction of 10 per cent, upon principal offices gave £20,000. The reduction of the household, and on the civil list, produced £25,000. more. Lastly, there was his Majesty's gracious donation of £30,000.; making, exclusive of Ireland, a sum of £168,000. Ireland might be put at £32,000, because her establishment, with respect to the revenue, was in the proportion of one to three as compared with England; upon England and Ireland together, therefore, there was an immediate saving of £200,000. In future, ministers had reason to believe the amount of reduction would be still more considerable. In England the civil offices, exclusive of the revenue, would give a further reduction of £30,000.; the ravenue would probably give £100,000, making, exclusive of superannuation allowance, £130,000.; Ireland would give £43,000. more, making a sum of £173,000. Upon the whole, therefore, it would not be extravagant to expect a saving present and to come, of £373,000. a year. The right hon. gen. concluded by moving. That the resolutions should be read.

Mr. BANKES expressed his sense of the liberal donation from the Crown, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. With respect to some of the details, however, which had been stated, he could not altogether concur with the right hon. gent. He was not quite satisfied with the reduction of salaries in aid of the superannuation fund. In cases where, from the depreciation of money, salaries had been increased, he saw no reason why, under the present state of affairs, they should not be reduced to their former level, as low as they might have been, that was, within the last twelve or fifteen years. The hon. gentleman then objected to the superannuation system. He could not understand why a young man, going into a Government office, was entitled to command a provision for life any more than if he had embarked himself in any other course.

Mr. MARRYAT condemned the system of superannuation which was now acted on in the various departments of the state. It made no distinction between merit and no merit—it made no difference between activity and no activity. The man who was active or intelligent, and he who was stupid or lazy, were placed on the same footing under the present system.

Mr. HUME agreed entirely in the sentiments of the hon. gent. who had just sat down. The system of superannuating various individuals, in quick succession, was exemplified in a very extraordinary degree at Plymouth. There was a clergyman in that town who now received 500l. a year for preaching to a few persons, at the very same moment that two individuals, who had successively given up the situation, were each receiving a superannuation allowance. If provisions, in the shape of superannuations, were made fairly and equally, he could see no objection to them; but those who deserved a proper allowance to retire on, were not the persons who received it. With respect to the details with which the right hon. gent. had furnished them, he could not receive them with all the satisfaction which the house had manifested. What saving was to be effected in the present year? Why, including Ireland, there was a calculated saving of 200,000l. He confessed he could not congratulate the house upon the saving to be effected in the civil list. The civil list of this country amounted to 857,000l., and he understood that 55,000l. would be the total deduction from that expense; and the difference between that sum of 55,000l. and 200,000l. was, it seemed, the total saving the country was to expect on a gross

sum of 4,200,000l. appropriated for the civil expenditure, including the collection of the revenue and various other items. If they added the civil list of England, Scotland, and Ireland, it would form a total of 5,300,000l., on which a saving of 200,000l. (at the rate of about 4 per cent.) was to be effected. Now this was not such a fair and proportionate reduction of expenses as they had a right to expect.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY said he rose to express his acknowledgment and gratitude for the gracious act of his Majesty—(cheers from the ministerial side)—he was sure that the expectations of the house and of the country were fully answered.—(Cheers.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, it had been asserted that the superannuation act had been studiously and regularly abused. Now he did not say that it was not open to abuse; and that, in the great many cases which were connected with it, some abuses might not be traced. But his right hon. friend had stated a case which was *prima facie* calculated to repel the insinuation of abuse. He had stated, that of 1,800 persons superannuated from the revenue and political offices, the average number was nearer thirty than twenty-nine years of service. Another not less pregnant proof of the absence of abuse, was to be found in the other fact stated—that the ages of those who were in possession of superannuation allowances, averaged sixty-five years. These facts did not render particular abuses impossible, but they repelled the insinuation of studied and general abuse. A notable discovery of the hon. member for Aberdeen was, that the civil list, that rich repast of detail, ought to be examined by the house. Whatever might be the hon. member's taste, parliament's taste for this discussion was very different. They never had discussed the civil list, except when it was expressly brought before them by the crown, for new regulations. It had never been the practice, he had almost said the competence, of parliament, to interfere in other circumstances with this subject. The arrangement which had been adopted in 1816 *had worked well*, and it had not become necessary to apply to parliament for payment of debt. This was not the first time that his Majesty had liberally contributed to the relief of his people. In 1817 his Majesty had given 50,000l. to the exigency of the country. That had been distinctly understood to have been done only for that year. If it had been extended beyond one year, it would not have been possible to escape debt and its consequences. Now, it was not for a year, but for five years, that the sum of 30,000l. was given.

Mr. H. G. BENNET recommended government to set immediately about overlooking the English, Scotch, Irish, and 4½ per cent. pension list, in order to see whether the same principle might not be adopted towards the holders of pensions as had been adopted to the holders of different offices.

Sir J. YORKE wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the salaries of the royal family were to be included in the reduction of the ten per cent.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY informed the hon. member, that the salaries of the royal family had been thrown upon another fund, so that whatever savings were effected upon them, would go to that fund, and not to the civil list.

The resolution was then put and agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN directed to move for leave to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

The Manchester Guardian,—March 16.

MOSCOW, MARCH 23.—According to a letter from Jassy, many more Greeks, Wallachians, Moldavians, and other fugitives from Turkey, to the number of 7,000 men, who had hitherto remained quietly in Bessarabia, had received orders to quit that country, and to retire further into the interior of Russia.

From Kestenoff we learn, that great magazines are forming in Bessarabia. The hopes of the evacuation of the principalities by the Turkish troops have wholly vanished. The heavy artillery has been brought back by the Janissaries, and the number of troops, which was greatly diminished a few weeks ago, daily increases. Credible travellers represent these provinces, which, only a year ago, were so flourishing, as a frightful desert; and the cruelties exercised by the Turks on the unfortunate inhabitants, as above all description.

Fresh divisions of our troops, in the finest condition, continue to assemble on the Pruth.

HAMBURGH, APRIL 11.—We have received the following letter of the 26th of March, from the South Russsian frontier;—

"The whole of the second Russian army is immediately going to assemble in a great camp near the town of Winmeza, in Podolia. His Majesty the Emperor is expected shortly, relays of horses being already prepared at all the stations for his journey.—Of the corps of General Sabanieff, only one division and the Cossacks remain in Bessarabia: the other divisions of that corps are to go to the great camp above-mentioned A considerable fleet is fitting out at Nicolajew. A courier passed the frontiers yesterday, with the news that a Congress is to be held at Warsaw."

FROM THE DANUBE, APRIL 3.—Letters from Russia say that the first army, assembled on the Pruth, and ready to take the field. consist of 280,000 men of which a large proportion is cavalry and dragoons, alone 26,000. It is said to have been shewn by experience that this description of troops has always been eminently serviceable in the wars with the Turks. The same letters state the park of artillery to consist of 500 pieces of cannon. At Kaluga, the great depot of arms for South Russia, immense quantities of military stores of all kinds are recollected.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—April* 20

Letters, dated Nov. 26, have been received from Van Dieman's Land. The Malabar convict ship had just arrived. and was then riding at an anchor in the Cove. Numerous parties of settlers continue to arrive in the colony. The good land near Hobert's Town, and for twenty miles round it was all disposed of. Even in the interior, good land was eagerly sought after, and rapidly increasing in value. Some farms, in advantageous situations, had sold for 30s. the acre—a very high price in that country, considering the expence of clearing and preparing it for cultivation. A passage from one of the letters, which we quote, will further describe the situation of the colony:—

"The flocks of this island, from the numerous importations of Merino rams and ewes, are very much improved, and the wool fetches a good price. For a man who loves his independence, this country appears to me one of the most desirable in the world, besides that it is a most healthy place. We pay no taxes, have our land for nothing, get 10s. per bushel for our wheat, and 5d. per pound for our meat from the Government all the year round. Convict servants are provided by the Government for all settlers who apply, and are furnished with provisions for six months. The families of the settlers are also furnished with provisions for six months which is a great thing for young beginners. Of the general character of the settlers hitherto, I cannot say much; did they but correspond with the soil and climate, it would be a most delectable spot to live in; but time, I have no doubt, will, in this respect, ameliorate our condition."

[*The Morning Chronicle.—April* 22.

FROM THE SCOTSMAN.

APRIL 6.

The discoveries made respecting the state of our Ambassador-people, has shocked all thinking men beyond expression. We shall, before we conclude, present a more detailed account of such facts as offer themselves; but we cannot help first adverting to the Switzerland job—a job which does not certainly plunder the public to the greatest possible extent, but which yet exceeds, in the profligate principle which it evinces, any thing that was ever heard of in modern times. Wynn is the name of the man that is to be sent out to Switzerland, and he is somehow or other connected with the Buckingham family, who have lately gone over to Ministers. This man is to receive in one way or other, as diplomatic agent in Switzerland, upwards of four thousand a year; the sum paid to our resident there before the war, being L. 250. We do not conceive that any force of language, that any new invented expression of abomination or term of reproach, can affect the mind more strongly with the infamy of such a transaction than the simple narration of the fact. If Switzerland continues at peace with us—what then? Our couriers can pass to Italy without obstruction, if they like, from Yverdun to Duomo d'Ossola, instead of crossing by Mount Cenis or the Tyrol. This is all the good she does us. If she were to declare war against us—what then? It would signify us much to England as a temperature in the lake of Geneva, or an insurrection among a shoal of anchovies in the Mediterranean. Four thousand a year, while our own farmers are starving, for an ambassador—to what or to whom we ask—to a King? To a Duke? To a Tetrarch? No: to a herd of Poor Senators, who can only feel themselves insulted by the presence of so superior a person.

LIST OF AMBASSADORS, ENVOYS, MINISTERS. AND CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

Courts.	*Persons employed.* 1791.	*Salaries.* L.
France	Earl Gower,	8320
Spain	Lord St. Helen's,	8320
Holland	Lord Auckland,	8320
Turkey	Sir R. Ainslie,	1095
Austria	Sir R. Keith,	4405
Russia	C. Whitworth, Esq.	3520
Prussia	J. Ewart, Esq.	3320
Two Sicilies	Sir W. Hamilton,	3320
Portugal	Hon. R. Walpole,	3220
Brazils	None.	
Denmark	Hugh Elliot, Esq.	3320
Sardinia	Hon. J. Trevor,	3320
Tuscany	Lord Henry,	3320
Saxony	M. Eden, Esq.	3320
Ratisbon	T. Walpole, Esq.	2125
Frankfort	None.	
Brussels	Visc. Torrington,	2225
Poland	D. Hailes, Esq	2225
Bavaria	None.	
Sweden	R. Liston, Esq.	2220
Cologne and Cassel	R. Heathcote, Esq.	1895
Lower Saxony	C. H. Fraser, Esq.	1395
America	G. Hammond, Esq.	2225
Switzerland	L. Brown, Esq.	250
Venice	Fir F. Vincent,	1495
Hamburgh	None.	
Wirtemburgh	None.	

Courts.	*Persons employed.* 1821.	*Salaries.* L.
France	Sir C. Stuart,	11,000
Spain	Sir H. Wellesley,	12,000
Holland	Earl of Clancarty	12,300
Turkey	Visc. Strangford,	8000
Austria	Lord Vane Stewart	12,000
Russia	Sir. C. Bagot,	12,000
Prussia	Sir G. H. Rose,	7500
Two Sicilies	Sir W. A'Court,	6000
Portugal	E. M. Ward, Esq.	1645
Brazils	Sir E. Thornton,	6000
Denmark	A. J. Foster, Esq.	1644
Sardinia	Hon. W. Hill,	4900
Tuscany	Lord Burghersh,	3900
Saxony	J. P. Morier, Esq.	3900
Ratisbon	None.	
Frankfort	Hon. F. Lamb,	6000
Brussels	(Included in Netherlands)	
Poland	None.	
Bavaria	B. Taylor, Esq.	4900

Sweden	Rt. Hon. Fitzgerald, -	4900
Cologne and Cassel	None.	
Lower Saxony	Ditto,	
America	Rt. Hon. S. Canning,	6000
Switzerland	E. C. Disbrowe, Esq.	1595
Venice	None.	
Hamburgh	J. C. Mellish, Esq. -	600
Wirtemburgh	A. Cockburn, Esq. -	3900

Sir T. S. Raffles has sent to England several skeletons of animals from Sumatra; among them is the *Dugong*. This creature grazes at the bottom of the sea, without legs; and is of the figure and form of the whale; the position and structure of the mouth enables it to browse upon the fuci and submarine algæ like a cow in a meadow, and the whole structure of the masticating and digestive organs shews it to be truly herbivorous. It never visits land or fresh water, but lives in shallow inlets, where the water is two or three fathoms deep. Their usual length is eight or nine feet; and the flesh resembles young *beef*, being very delicate and juicy.

The number of police cases in Glasgow, for the last year, were no less than 7,462; the number of delinquents about 30,000.

An order has been issued from the Horse-guards for the adoption of the keyed-bugle in all regiments of infantry, instead of the common bugle now in use.

It having been found that the sword now used by officers of infantry is of little or no use, it is intended to adopt the light-infantry sabre throughout the service.

The patent for creating the Marquis of Buckingham a Duke was received by his Grace a few days since.

Upwards of 5000 panes of glass were recently broken in his Majesty's dock-yard at Milford Haven, by a violent hail storm, attended with thunder and lightning the most awful.

SINGULAR NAVAL COSTUME.—The officers of the Swedish navy are considered as military officers, and in full dress are obliged to wear *spurs!* It used to excite the surprise of our officers, on walking aft, to see the captain of the ship strutting about the qarter-deck with spurs on. As to the Jack Tars, it put them in such a rage, they would have advised a war with Sweden to oblige the King to lay by the offensive costume, which irritated and offended them in a great degree.

ON THE SINGULAR CUSTOMS AND CEREMONIES OF VARIOUS NATIONS.

The various methods of salutation, modes of ceremony, and singular customs, observed in the different nations of the world, afford an interesting subject for a speculative mind. In the earlier ages we find that modesty, simplicity, and perhaps sensibility, were the happiest characteristics, and manual labour was not thought unworthy of the most respectable persons. In sacred history it is said, that ABRAHAM took a calf, ordered his *young man* to dress it, and served it himself with milk and butter to the three angels who had visited him in human forms. JACOB tended the flocks of LABAN, which multiplied under his care. MOSES was the shepherd of JETHRO, his father-in-law, when GOD appeared to him in the burning bush; and DAVID was feeding sheep when the prophet SAMUEL sent for him to consecrate him King of Israel.

In profane history, the manners and customs of the ancient heathen world correspond exactly with those of the Jews. In the Iliad of HOMER, Kings and Princes are supported by their flocks and herds. ACHILLES receives the deputies of the different districts of Greece without being attended by a numerous retinue. He introduced and seated them himself; then turning to PATROCLUS, commanded him to bring one of the largest vases, fill it with the best wine, and present a goblet to each of them. PATROCLUS obeyed his order. He next takes a large vessel, and fills it with the half of a sheep, half of a goat, and the chine of a fat hog. AUTOMENDO holds the vessel, and ACHILLES himself cuts the meat into pieces, which he puts on several spits, whilst PATROCLUS kindless a fire, upon which, when the flame is extinct, the ashes are spread to roast the meat. When the pieces are well roasted, and laid on different dishes, PATROCLUS takes bread from the basket in which it was kept, and places it on the table. The portions are divided by ACHILLES, who orders PATROCLUS to make the usual sacrifice. He obeys his friend, and throws into the fire the first slices of the meat. This offering being made, they begin the repast, and each guest eats what is set before him.

No people were more religious observers of an oath than the Arabians, and thus they took *one*:—When they were going to swear friendship, or make an alliance, a man stood betwixt the parties, holding a sharp stone, with which he cut the palm of their hand. He then pulled a tuft from the garment of each of them, and dipped it in the blood that issued from the wounds.—He rubbed this blood on seven stones which were placed betwixt them, invoking, at the same time, BACCHUS and URANIA.

The Babylonians had a sensible custom, which is worthy of relation. They were accustomed to bring their sick into the forum, to consult those who passed on their diseases, for they had no regular physician. All who approached the sick were asked if they ever had the same distemper? if they knew any one who had been afflicted with it, and how he had been cured? Hence, every one who saw a sick person was obliged to go to him, and inquire the nature of his disorder.

Of all nations perhaps the Chinese are most singularly affected in their personal civilities. It arises from national affectation. They invariably substitute artificial ceremonies for natural actions. Their actions, nay, even their words, are prescribed by the Chinese ritual, or academy of compliments. The number of bows and expressions to be used, the genuflexions, and the inclinations which are to be made to the right or left hand; the salutations of the master before the chair where the visitor is to be seated (for he salutes it most profoundly, and wipes the dust away with the skirts of his robe,) are all limited. The learned Dr. MORRISON has lately favoured the world with a description of the ceremonials used in the celestial empire, from which it appears that the Chinese have eight different methods of showing their respect.

The lowest is Kung-show, which is expressed by joining both hands, and elevating them before the breast. The next is Isovih, bowing low with the hands joined. The third is Fa-tsreu, bending the knee, as if about to kneel. The fourth is Kwei, to kneel. The fifth Ko-tow, kneeling, and striking the head three times against the ground. The sixth San kow, striking the three times against the earth, before rising from the knees. The seventh Luh-know, kneeling and striking the forehead three times, rising on the feet, kneeling down again, and striking the head again three times against the earth. The eighth is the San-kwei-kew-know, *kneeling* three different times, and at each time knocking the head thrice against the ground.

The governors of the Scythian provinces annually gave a feast to those who had valiantly slain their enemies with their own hands. The sculls of the vanquished served them for cups; and the quantity of wine they were allowed to drink was proportioned to the number of sculls they possessed. The youth who could not yet boast of such martial exploits, contemplated distantly the solemn festival, without being admitted to approach it. That this institution produced courageous warriors cannot be doubted; but it may be questioned whether it made them better men. War corrupts the morals of the people, and makes the hearts of their governors callous.

The Spartans were not allowed to combat often with the same enemy. They wished not to inure them to battle; and if their enemies revolted frequently, they were accustomed to exterminate them.

The Ansi, who were a Lybian nation, let their hair grow on the forepart of their heads. They celebrated annually a feast in honour of MINERVA, in which the girls, divided into two companies, fought with sticks and stones. Thus they said, they paid to the goddess the customary honour of their country; those who died of their wounds were believed not to be virgins. When the contest was concluded, they arrayed her in Greek armour who had fought most valiantly (the helmet was Corinthian); they then placed her in a car, and conducted her in triumph round the *Palus Tritonis*. The men assembled every three months, and when the children were able to walk alone, they were brought by their mothers to the assembly, for hitherto they had been under the care of their female parents. He to whom the child first spoke acknowledged himself its father. Such was the custom of this nation, according to HERODOTUS, because all its women were common.

The Celtic held the Dioscuri in more veneration than the other gods. They gave their children in their infancy but a very thin clothing; and to be assured whether or no their wives had been faithful to them, they laid their new-born child on a buckler, and thus exposed it on the Rhine. If the child was legitimate, the water kept it afloat;—if it was the offspring of adultery, it was swallowed by the waves.

Empty civilities, and ceremonies which signify nothing, are at present too much the fashion with ourselves. It is the etiquette of the Court to allow no person to be seated in the presence of Majesty, and I cannot help thinking that it sometimes proves very inconvenient, and distressing to the feelings of Royalty. Her late MAJESTY was once at the theatre, when in an advanced state of pregnancy, attended by the Duchess of ANCASTER—who was also in the same situation. Her Grace at length appeared so greatly fatigued, that the QUEEN turned to her, and commanded her to be seated. The Duchess, however pleased she might feel at this mark of public distinction, replied, "Please your Majesty, it is contrary to etiquette," and begged permission to be allowed to remain stand

ing. The QUEEN immediately rose, and said, "If your Grace does not sit down, I will leave the theatre, for I cannot see you stand for so many hours." The Duchess obeyed, and was perhaps the only lady who ever enjoyed such a mark of Royal favour or feeling.

The Duke of KENT, on the contrary, *was* extremely tenacious of the observance of this ceremony. When his Royal Highness was at Halifax, he expressed his wishes to General MACCORMICK, the Governor, to have a ball in the evening. The intimation was a command, and messengers were sent to summon all the Ladies to the Government House. When the General had executed this part of his commission he returned to the Duke, and incautiously *seated himself* without being commanded. This infringement on etiquette was not overlooked by his Royal Highness, who immediately rose from his seat, and by this silent reprimand, reminded the Governor that he was speaking to a Prince of the Blood.

PHILIP the Third of SPAIN was also a great stickler for etiquette; but while he exacted the most punctilious respect from the grandees of his kingdom, he condescended to salute the peasants. He would never suffer them to address him but on their knees; for which he gave this artful excuse, that as he was of low stature, every one would have appeared too high for him. He showed himself rarely even to his grandees, that he might the better support his haughtiness, and repress their pride. He also affected to speak to them by half words; and reprimanded them if they did not guess at the rest. In fact, he was accustomed not to omit any circumstance that could mortify his nobility.

The King of PERSIA, when he makes a public entry into Teheran, the present metropolis of Persia, is presented at intervals as he rides along, with bowls filled with sugar-candy of which he first takes a piece himself, and then orders it to be given to those whom he wishes to favour with his particular notice. M. MORIER, and the gentlemen of the embassy, were honoured in this manner by his Persian MAJESTY.

The Mexicans distinguished their principal officers of the empire with the singular titles of princes of unerring javelins; hackers of men, and drinkers of blood. The King of AVA calls himself a god; and amongst other ridiculous titles, king of the four-and-twenty umbrellas! These umbrellas are always carried before him as a mark of his dignity.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE GLASGOW CHRONICLE.

A RUSTIC D'EON.—We mentioned in our last, a female who had been working as a plaisterer like a man. The following is a more detailed account of that eccentric character:

She belonged originally to Saltcoats, is now about twenty-seven years of age, and for better than four years she has, of her own free choice, worn the attire, and discharged the laborious duties, of one of the male sex. Her real name is Helen Oliver; but she has assumed the name of her brother John. About six years ago while she was a maid-servant in a farm house in West Kilbride, a particular intimacy took place between her and a person in a neighbouring house, who officiated as ploughman. Being frequently seen walking together in quiet and sequestered places, they were regarded as lovers; ultimately however this "*ploughman*" turned out to be also a female: and it is believed by Helen's relatives and acquaintances, that it was the arguments of this personage which induced her to abandon the female dress and duties. Upon Sunday the 4th January, 1818, while in her parent's house at Saltcoats, she requested her mother to give her, "*we cutty pipe*," and she would give her two new ones in exchange. To this unusual demand the mother after some questions consented; and Helen immediately afterwards began to write a letter, which, in answer to an enquiry from her parent, she said was to inform the people in Greenock, to whom she was hired as a servant that she would not be with them for some time for several reasons she then alleged. Early on the following morning, Helen helped herself to a complete suit of her brother's clothes and disappeared, without giving the least intimation of her future prospects, or whereshe intended to fix her residence Dressed in her new attire, she reached the house of a cousin in Glasgow on the same day. Her relative was not sufficiently intimate with the person of the fair impostor to detect the fraud. Never doubting in the least that she was "*the real John Oliver*," among other enquiries for absent relatives "*sister Helen*," was not forgotten. A plaisterer stopt at the time in her cousin's house, and she resolved to learn that business. Accordingly she went for trial to a person in the Calton; but having fallen out with her master, she left the town. She then went to Paisley where she wrought for about three months, and she was next employed for about half-a-year in Johnstone. There either for amusement, or to prevent suspicion, and insure concealment, she courted a young woman, and absolutely carried the joke so far as to induce the girl to leave her service to be married. Travelling one night between Johnstone and Paisley, she was accosted by a lad from Saltcoats, who was intimate with her person, parents and history; and in consequence she removed to Kilmarnock, where she remained six months. Besides the places already mentioned, she has been in Lanark and Edinburgh, working always at the plaistering, except a short time she was employed by a Glasgow flesher about the Bell-street Market. A variety of circumstances have frequently impelled this rustic D'Eon to change not only her master and house of residence, but also the town in which she was confortably employed, particularly as she was often or rather almost always obliged to board and share her lodgings with some neighbour workman, and though for obvious reasons she seldom detailed more of her previous history than mentioned the the towns she had visited and the masters she had served, yet some sagacious females have been known to declare that "*Johnnie must have been either a sodger or a sailor*," because "*when he likes himself he can brawly clout his breeks, darn his stockings mak' his ain meat, and wash his ain cluise.*" At the beginning of February last, Helen applied for employment to a master plaisterer in Hutcheson town. She said she was seventeen years of age, and stated, that she and a sister were left orphans at an early age; urged her forlorn condition, and that having already had some practice, she was very anxious to be bound an apprentice, that she might obtain an ample knowledge of the business. Eventually she was employed, and though she had the appearance of a little man, she was in reality a tall woman, being about 5 feet 4 inches high. By no means shy of a lift, times without number she has carried the heavy hod full of lime for the Irish labourer in attendance. Steady, diligent, and quiet, she gave her master every satisfaction, and he considering her rather a delicate boy, feelingly kept her at light ornamental work, and paid her 7s. a week. Some time since a workman was employed by the same master, to whom Helen was intimately known. The master having learned the facts of the case, placed her apart at work from the men, and took a favorable opportunity to speak with her. She indignantly denied her metamorphosis, offered to produce letters from her sister, declared that she was a Freemason, and besides had been a flesher, a drummer in the Greenock volunteers, and made a number of statements with a wiew to escape detection. Last week an Irishman, with characteristic confidence, sprang upon the heroine, hugged her like a brother bruin, and cried in his genuine Doric, "*Johnny they tell me you're a woman, and dang it I mune to know, for I luve a pruty girl.*" The agile female extricated herself in an instant, and with a powerful kick drove him from her; at the same time exclaiming, with an oath, she would soon convince him she was not a woman. Ultimately however the truth was wrung from her, and she has consequently left the town. She writes a good hand, and previous to her departure, she addressed a card to her master, in which she bade him farewell, and requested him not to make much talk about H. Oliver.—

ANECDOTES OF THE HORSE.

Wild horses are frequently mentioned by the ancients. Herodotus notices wild horses of a white colour, which were found on the banks of the Hypanis, in Scythia; and that in the northern part of Thrace, beyond the Danube, there were wild horses covered all over with hair five inches in length. In America, wild horses are numerous. The author of the History of the Buccaneers says, that five hundred are frequently met with in the island of St. Domingo, and that when they see a man they all stop, and one of their number approaches to within a certain distance, blows through his nostrils, takes flight, and is followed by the whole troop. The inhabitants, however, train them with ease, and if any of them afterwards regain their liberty, they never resume their savage state, but permit their master to approach and retake them.

In Arabia horses are found in their highest perfection, as little degenerated in their race and powers as the lion or tiger. To the Arabs they are as dear as their own children; and the constant intercourse, arising from living in the same tent with their owner and his family, creates a familiarity that could not otherwise be effected, and a tractability that arises only from the kindest usage. They are the fleetest animal of the desert, and are so well trained as to stop in their most rapid course, by the slightest check of the rider. Unaccustomed to the spur the least touch with the foot sets them again in motion, and so obedient are they to the rider's will, as to be directed in their course merely by the motion of the switch. In the day-time they are generally kept saddled at the door of

the tent, prepared for any excursion their master may take. They never carry heavy burthens, nor are employed on long journeys. Their constant food, except in spring, when they get a little grass, is barley, which they are suffered to eat only during the night. The Arab, his wife, and children, always lie in the same apartment with the mare and foal, who, instead of injuring, suffer the children to rest on their bodies and necks, without the least incommoding them: the gentle animals even seem afraid to move lest they should hurt them. The whole stock of a poor Arabian of the desert consisted of a beautiful mare; this the French consul at Said offered to purchase, with an intention to send her to Louis the Fourteenth. The Arab, pressed by want, hesitated for a long time; but at length consented, on condition of receiving a very considerable sum of money, which he named. The consul wrote to France for permission to close the bargain, and having obtained it, sent immediately to the Arab the information. The man, so poor as to possess only a miserable rag, a covering for his body, arrived with his magnificent courser. He dismounted, looking first at the gold and then stedfastly at his mare, heaved a deep sigh: —'To whom is it,' he exclaimed, 'that I am going to yield thee up? To Europeans! who will tie thee close, who will beat thee, who will render thee miserable! Return with me, my beauty, my jewel! and rejoice the hearts of my children!" As he pronounced the last words, he sprang upon her back, and was out of sight almost in an instant.

The dance of animals, which was not unknown to antiquity admitted in the corps de ballet, dogs, bears, apes, and elephants; but horses exceeded all the rest in the gracefulness of their steps. Pliny informs us, that the Sybarites were the first who associated this tractable quadruped to their ball. The experiment, however, proved fatal to them; for in a war with the Crotoniatæ, the enemy having instructed their trumpeter to sound the usual charge in a pitched battle, the horses, of the Sybarites fell to dancing instead of advancing to the charge, and were, with their riders, cut to pieces. Ray informs us, that he had seen a horse which danced to music, and, at the command of his master, would dissemble death, lay motionless with his limbs extended, and allowed himself to be dragged about till some words were uttered, on which he instantly sprang on his feet. This fact will not be doubted by those who have witnessed the admirable equestrian spectacle of the 'High-mettled Racer,' at Astley's, where a horse performs feats still more extraordinary. Mr. Astley once had in his possession a remarkably fine Barbary horse, forty-three years old, presented to him by the late Duke of Leeds. This celebrated animal for a number of years, officiated in the character of a waiter, in the course of the performances at the Amphitheatre, and at various other theatres in the United Kingdom. At the request of his master, he has been seen to bring into the riding-school a tea-table and its appendages, which feat has been followed up by fetching a chair or stool, or what else soever might be wanted. His achievements generally terminated by taking a kettle of boiling water from a considerable blaze of fire, to the wonder and admiration of every beholder.

Some time ago, a favourite old hunter, belonging to Joseph Parley, Esq. of Taunton, being locked in a stable, on hearing the noise of a French horn, and the cry of the hounds, began to be very restive; the ostler going into the stable, judged that the spirited animal wanted some sport: he instantly put on his saddle, to which he affixed a large living monkey, and turned the horse loose, who following the sound soon joined the pack, and was one of the first in at the death of poor Reynard; but the amazement of the sporting gentlemen was greatly heightened, by observing the monkey holding the reins with all the dexterity of a true sportsman.

Mr. Trevor, of Horncastle, has a horse, which is, at times, let loose in a yard adjoining the stable, where there stands a pump and a water-trough The horse, he observes, is endowed with such sagacity as the same species is rarely known to possess, viz. the cunning of pumping its own water to drink. As the pump is frequently used by many persons in the course of every day, it is supposed the docile animal has learned this extraordinary art by noticing them. Since the yard which surrounds the pump is always open to public inspection, many persons have, with admiration, observed this sagacious horse lifting up the handle with its nose, and then pressing it down in the same way. But such of our readers as may have experienced the corroding bitterness of that sorrow which the unkindness of prejudiced neighbours inflicts, will doubtless admire as the most pleasing trait in the character of this noble animal, that generous friendship which inclines him to supply a fellow-companion, another horse in the same yard, with a daily banquet from the trough, into which he pumps for it a sufficiency of water, before he attempts to satisfy himself. Such an instance of neighbourly kindness, exhibited by a much inferior race, must surely be intended to put to shame the hard-hearted and the cruel amongst mankind, who, far from aiding, in the day of sorrow, one of their afflicted fellow-creatures, would, if they had the power, deprive him of his drop of water and his morsel of bread!

LAW.

IRELAND.

SPECIAL SESSIONS AT LIMERICK. MARCH 2
(From the *Limerick News.*)

Michael Carroll, a decent looking farmer, from near Kildimo, and *who had been taken the preceding evening*, within *a quarter of seven o'clock*, was put to the bar. His trial excited very considerable interest.

John Ternett, a policeman, went on the patrole, between six and seven o'clock, the preceding evening, by order of Edward Villiers Fitzgerald, Esq. a magistrate, who gave him directions to go a byeway, and to avoid going through Kildimo; his party were seven in number: they were going in the Pallas-Kenry direction, where they *saw the prisoner in a field talking to a man who had a saddle in his arms.* Witness asked them what they were doing that hour of the evening; *Carroll said they were returning from the fair of Croagh.* Witness had seen Carroll before this time, but can't say he knew the person who was with him,

Cross-examined.—Knew Carroll to be always *a genteel man, clean and well dressed:* it was near seven o'clock, when he took him; witness can't say that it was a common path-way the prisoner was on; witness does not know where the prisoner lives; witness brought two other persons prisoners before Mr. Fitzgerald, *who seemed equally guilty*, and he discharged one of them, but it was to be presumed *he was the best judge*; by the watch *it was a quarter before seven o'clock*, and twilight.

Edward Villiers Fitzgerald, Esq. a magistrate, deposed, that his residence is at Rockfield; and that he gave particular orders to the party who took the prisoner, to proceed in the direction where they took him; there were other persons taken the same evening under the Insurrection Act, and the prisoner at the bar was one of those brought before him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fitzgerald.—Witness knew the person who had been taken along with him the prisoner; he had a saddle; his name is Locke; witness is acquainted with Caroll's dwelling-house, which is about two miles from his own house; witness had discharged five or six persons who were brought before him, being satisfied with the account they gave of themselves.

Q.—Why did you not discharge the prisoner at the bar as well as the others—what charge had you against him?

A.—Because Carroll was one of those persons whom I *suspected* as connected with the disturbances—and further, there was *an old transaction in which he was implicated*—after which he fled to America.

Witness heard that the prisoner brought money with him from America, and knows his father to be an opulent farmer; but if witness was at liberty to state *facts*, he should say that he had *received a bad character of the prisoner*; for that he had, in his magisterial capacity, received *private information* about him, and he begged to state, that *such was his character among the magistrates*; for that about three weeks since, *a person swore that the prisoner was one of a party who made an attack upon the informant's house*, and that the informant was *afraid to swear it publicly*; there were sixteen persons engaged in the attack with the prisoner; witness also *heard he was a conspirator*, and connected with a party who beat a man; witness never had difference with the prisoner, but had with his father ten or twelve years since; it was a money transaction; but since that period he had rendered material services to the family of the prisoner; but when prisoner had a dispute with his brother, and was shot in the back by him, he (witness) had been sent for by the prisoner, and was going to arrest the brother, but afterwards succeeded in reconciling them; when that part of the country was disturbed, prisoner fled to America; the lands on which prisoner was taken were those of Knockroe, and it was a tedious craggy way for prisoner to go home, being out of his line; his way was through Kildimo; prisoner mentioned he had been in Kildimo, which was his direct road, but he was on the direct contrary road; witness was not at the father's house since the time of the shot between the brothers; Carroll's house is in the eastern direction, Knockroe, where the prisoner was found, is in the northern direction, and Kildimo is central, between both places, so that prisoner should go home circuitously; witness never had a difference with the prisoner, but had a money difference with the father; witness did not speak to prisoner since his return from

America, but *supposes prisoner heard witness's a owal and declaration against all persons connected with the disturbances in the country.*

For the defence, Patrick Sheehy, publican, Roche's-street, lives in Limerick, and keeps a public house; *witness was at the fair of Croagh, where he had seen the prisoner two or three times during the day;* witness is acquainted with the town land of Knockroe very well, and believes that the distance of the prisoner's house from the lands is not more than three quarters of a mile, and from part of the lands only half a mile, the prisoner was in the habit of doing his father's business—selling cows, sheep, corn, &c. Witness saith, that *prisoner's father has a farm on the lands on which he was arrested;* witness knows the lands since he was a boy, and was school fellow of the prisoner, and never knew any thing reflecting on his character; knows the prisoner's father to hold two or three large farms: witness himself got home *between seven and eight o'clock same evening.*

Court.—*I hope, Sir, you came the direct road; these are dangerous times.*

Witness said he had done so, but delayed getting his horse shod.

To the Court.—Witness speaks as to the general character of the prisoner, and believes it always to be a good one.

The almanack was here referred to by Mr. Fitzgerald, and it appeared by it that the sun had set twenty-three minutes past five, one hour after which, made it twenty-three minutes past six o'clock; prisoner was arrested within a quarter of seven, so that *he had been only fifteen minutes over the time limited by the Act.*

The Court was aware of this fact, and said that *the time should not make much difference if there were not other potent facts against the prisoner.*

Patrick O'Brien, farmer, knows the prisoner, Carroll, and was at the fair of Croagh, and had sheep for sale there, and so had the prisoner; *witness put the prisoner behind him on the horse, and he disamounted near the lands of Knockroe. when the prisoner said he had to go to the farm and get some corn ready for Saturday's market, as Mountiford Westropp, Esp. was pushing for rent;* prisoner's Brother had from twenty to thirty acres, and the father had forty acres of Knockroe.

There were three cars in readiness to put the corn upon; Geary. Kenny, and another person, were the carmen; witness cut across in the direction of his own house, and left the prisoner.

No other witness appearing for the defence, the Court and a numerous Bench of Magistrates retired, when they returned in about a quarter of an hour, and *brought in a verdict of Guilty.*

The Learned Sergeant then addressed the prisoner as follows:—

"Michael Carroll, the most numerous Bench of Magistrates that have presided at the trials, since the commencement of this Session, have found you guilty of the offence with which you were charged; and *there was not even a dissentient voice, nor a dissentient opinion as to your guilt.* It has become my duty, therefore, from the office confided to me, to sentence you to SEVEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION. I cannot, however, pronounce that sentence without adverting to the offence, of which you have been convicted. You, from your situation in life, and circumstances, cannot plead ignorance—you are a person who has visited other countries, and, of course, must have had an experience which others had not. You belong to a wealthy family, and you are a person who became *an object of inquiry* to the Magistrates of your part of the country: and I must say, that *much credit is due to the gentleman who has come forward in the face of the country and the county, in bringing a character of your description to justice*—your case certainly is one of punishment. You have endeavoured, by the evidence, to throw a stain upon that gentleman's character—to impute base and corrupt motives, and to fasten a stain or stigma, through your agent, on him, for his having come forward on this occasion. I TRUST FOR THE HONOUR OF HUMAN NATURE, YOU HAVE NOT BEEN THE PERSON WHO HAS ADVISED SUCH CONDUCT: his acts towards you were those of *a christian and a good man,* in reconciling you and your brother, when at variance; *if you have done so, it proves an aggravation of the offence with which you are charged and found guilty.* In adverting to your case, it is but trifling at the first view of it—you have been from your home only one hour after sun-set; *it is always competent to any person to shew what made them absent from their dwelling;* there were those along with you, according to O'Brien's evidence, and belonging to your father's family, who could know what your object was in going to the lands of Knockroe, at that hour, yet *they have not been brought to prove any thing for you*—no case more plain, no case more simple; *the testimony against you is as clear as the sun that now shines*—(The sun shot its rays across the court at the time.)—Sheehy, who gave a character of you, had only an opportunity of occasionally seeing you, and could say nothing as to your out-goings and in-goings: he knew nothing of your particular acts, because he lived in Limerick, and could only speak as to your general character.

It is of very great importance, that gentlemen, in giving characters, *should do as Mr. Fitzgerald has done,* he has *shewn that you were a dangerous character*; and one above the common rank of life; IT WAS, THEREFORE, LEFT TO YOU TO PROVE YOUR INNOCENCE. There was the *unanimous consent of your county magistrates in convicting you,* and therefore *you are sentenced forthwith* TO BE TRANSPORTED THIS VERY NIGHT to one of his Majesty's colonies.

The prisoner then said, "that Mr. Fitzgerald had a grudge of a long standing against him, of thirteen or fourteen years standing; this was clear, as he made a prisoner of him, and discharged those taken along with him for the same offence."

The court felt DISAPPOINTED IN THE PRISONER'S SENTIMENTS *with respect to Mr. Fitzgerald.*

The greatest impression as to the awful visitation of the law, was felt by the whole court and populace on this man's conviction and prompt punishment.

REMARKABLE EXCHEQUER CASE.—A bill in the Exchequer was brought by a highwayman named Everett, against his companion Williams to compel him to account for a moiety of the partnership effects. The bill stated, that the plaintiff was skilled in *dealing* in several commodities, such as plate, rings, watches, &c; that the defendant applied to him to become a partner; that they entered into partnership, and it was agreed that they should equally provide all sorts of necessaries such as horses, saddles, bridles, and equally bear all expences on the roads, and at inns, taverns, or alehouses, or at markets or fairs. "And your Orator and the said Joseph Williams proceeded jointly with good success in the said business, on Hounslow-heath, where they *dealt* with a gentleman for a gold watch: and afterwards the said Joseph Williams told your Orator that Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, was a good and convenient place to deal in, and that commodities were very plenty at Finchley aforesaid, and it would be almost all clear gain to them: that they went accordingly, and dealt with several gentlemen for divers watches, rings swords, canes, hats, cloaks, horses, bridles, saddles, and other things; that about a month, afterwards the said Joseph Williams informed your Orator that there was a gentleman at Blackheath who had a good horse, saddle, bridle, watch, sword, cane, and other things, *to dispose of,* which he believed might be had for little or *no money*; that they accordingly went, and met with the said gentleman, and after *some small discourse,* they dealt for the said horse. &c. That your Orator and the said Joseph Williams continued their joint dealings together in several places, viz. at Bagshot, in Surrey; Salisbury, in Wiltshire; Hampstead, in Middlesex; and elsewhere, to the amount of two thousand pounds and upwards.—The rest of this bill was in the ordinary form for a partnership account.—The parties concerned, however, were foiled in their modest application. The bill was referred for scandal and impertinence! The worthy Solicitors were attached and fined, and the equally worthy Counsel who signed the bill was directed to pay the costs. The plantiff was afterwards executed; and one of the Solicitors convicted of a robbery and transported!—This case was referred to by Lord Kenyon, in *Ridley and Morse: Append. Cliff. Rep. of Southward Elec.*

The Manchester Guardian, March 9.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

On Tuesday, *Jane Johnson,* alias *Grove,* was charged with stealing two shirts, from Mrs. Hurley, a laundress, with whom she lodged. Mrs. Hurley also stated, that the prisoner brought with her an infant on the day after Christmas-day, of which she had been delivered in the Lying-in Hospital, and that on Wednesday she informed her that it had died of convulsions in the arms of Lord Conyngham's cook; but this story proving untrue, she gave such other and contradictory accounts of the child's death, as led to a suspicion that some unfair proceedings had taken place; and she was re-

manded till further inquiry could be made.

The *Traveller* gives the following particulars :—The unfortunate woman, whose appearance is very interesting, and only twenty-two years of age, was, about ten months ago, seduced by a man of distinguished family : he supported her till within the last few months, and then abandoned her, Being advanced in pregnancy, she with difficulty procured a lodging. A friend procured her a ticket for the Lying-in Hospital, where she was delivered of a female child ; and on her leaving the Hospital, she returned to her former lodging ; but having no money to pay the expenses she had incurred, she was refused admission. She wandered about for some days, and it is feared that she made away with her child. While the wretched woman was being examined at Marlborough-street, an inquest was being held at the Barley-mow, Mount-street, on the body of her supposed child, which had been found in the Basin, in Hyde-park. The following evidence was adduced :—Mr. Matthew Ellis, of the engine-house, Hyde-park, deposed that on Sunday about 11 in the forenoon, he went to the Reservoir, and there saw something floating. He drew out the object, which proved to be a female child, apparently about a month old. There were no external marks of violence. He, as the father of nine children had doubt but that the child had been suckled for some time ; it was dressed according to the usual manner, and there was no apparent disease that could have caused its death. He firmly believed that the child had been thrown into the water alive. The surgeons, however, could best speak to that point.—Clements, an officer of Marlborough-street, gave the following evidence :—" An interesting young woman, named Jane Johnson, was brought this afternoon before Mr. Conant, on suspicion of Felony, when Mrs. Hurley of 24, Circus-street, New-road, came to the prisoner and, in a feeling manner, asked her 'What have you done with your dear baby?' The Magistrate asked Mrs. Hurley her reason for asking the question, and she stated that the prisoner had been her lodger when pregnant, was got into the Lying-in Hospital by her, and supported by her ; but her husband finding there was no probability of recompense, ordered her to quit the house on last Tuesday morning. On the following day, the prisoner came with the child's clothes, and asked her to get them washed ; and she then said, upon her asking 'where is the child?' that it was dead, and at Lord C——'s. She asked her where Lord C——'s was, and the prisoner she said would not answer, but turned off to some other subject ; and she was fearful the child had been disposed of in an improper manner. The surgeon who had examined the body not being in attendance, the Coroner said that having no idea this case was likely to prove a murder, he had not brought the blank presentment with him ; and as it was likely to turn out a very important and probably very long inquiry he would adjourn to a future day, and requested that all the evidence might be in readiness."—The inquest was resumed on Wednesday night, when Clements, the Marlborough-street Officer, attended, and stated that at a second examination of Jane Johnson, by Mr. Conant, she had at last confessed that the found child was hers, but denied that she had thrown it into the water. She declared, that having neither money, lodging, nor food, she was compelled to wander through the streets during several inclement nights, when the child died in her arms, on Christmas night, in fits ! She entered the Park by Cumberland-gate, laid the infant down on the grass, and walked up and down for some time, when a gentleman picked up the infant and proceeded on to Hyde-park-corner. She then went away. She said the person who had seduced her was named Grove, but she decidedly refused to give up his residence. She wept bitterly while giving these particulars, and was afterwards remanded by the Magistrate for further examination.—Mr. Howship, surgeon, stated that the child had been dead three or four days, and was about three weeks old. There were no marks of violence on the body, and he could not state whether the child had been thrown into the water alive or dead.—By the recommendation of the Coroner, who said the mother was in the hands of the Police, a verdict was returned, " Found dead in the basin in Hyde-park."

The Examiner, Jan. 20.

QUEEN SQUARE.

Yesterday a Captain, lately beloinging to a horse regiment, charged a young lady, apparently under 20 years of age, with an assault and threatening to murder him.

When the young lady was first put to the bar she appeared very much agitated, and gazed upon him with a countenance which evinced the indignation and anguish of her mind.

Mr. MARKLAND, the Magistrate, ordered the Captain to be sworn, and then desired him to prefer his charge.

The Captain said he was not actuated by any vindictive feeling towards the prisoner, he merely wished to secure his safety, as she threatened his life.

The Magistrate told him he must be more specific, as no proceeding could take place under a general charge.

The Captain replied that he was constantly annoyed by the prisoner. She annoyed him by following him about, collecting a mob around him, going to his house, threatening either to murder him or his wife. He had called himself to expostulate with her, but it only tightened her violence. He sent other gentlemen also to reason with her, and she declared to them, that either he or his wife would fall by her hand before next Saturday. She had a loaded pistol and a dirk for this purpose. She came to his house on Wednesday, and conducted herself with great violence in the hall ; he then found a knife concealed under her pelisse. She told him it was to murder him or his wife ; that she substituted it for the dagger which she suspected him to have stolen, but upon his honour he had not stolen it.

The Magistrate called upon the lady for her defence.

She answered she would not make any ; that it was the Captain's ambition to get her hanged, and she would most willingly submit to his (the Magistrate's decision. The Captain seduced her from her mothers in Dublin three years ago, and now he wanted to turn her into the street, but she would rather lose her life first.

The Magistrate told her, when she trusted to the Captain's honour she was as much in fault as he was ; and now, when she knew him to have married another, the best thing she could do was to return to her friends in her own country.

The Captain said he offered to furnish her with money for that purpose before, but she declined any terms.

The prisoner, in answer to the Magistrate, said she was perfectly sensible of the fault she so imprudently committed ; the Captain was not a man of honour ; his word was not to be belived ; he took her from her mother with abundance of clothes and money. It is true, he wished her to return, degraded, and without either clothes or money. When he brought her to London he made her take expensive lodgings, contract immense debts, then got married to another, leaving her no means of subsistence but her dresses. She would willingly return to her friends—at least would try them, if he redeemed her dresses and paid her debts, but till then she would suffer any persecution to which he could expose her.

The Magistrate endeavoured to prevail upon them to settle the matter amicably, but not succeeding, he ordered her to find bail. She had no friends, and was committed.

The Courier, April, 19.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—(From a Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle.*)—For the last four months, at intervals, the family of Mr. Dickens, ornamental paper-stainer, residing in Skinner street, Somers Town, have been nightly alarmed by the back windows of the house being broken with stones thrown by some invisible hand, and although the maid servant had been set to watch, and other plans adopted to trace from what place the missiles were thrown, and by whom, nothing ever transpired to form any conjecture as to the invisible assailant. On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, the family were still more alarmed by the maid servants calling out " Murder ! Thieves !" &c. which roused the neighbours, and the whole street was in an uproar. On Mr. Dickens running down stairs, he found the poor girl in the kitchen, in the greatest distress ; she could not articulate for some moments ; at length, having recovered, she related the following mysterious and atrocious act :—On her leaving her bed-room a few minutes past six o'clock, she went down into the kitchen to light the fire, and was going from the kitchen into the wash-house in the yard, when a tall figure, apparently seven feet high, in the shape of a man, with a most horrible countenance, stared her in the face ; she sprung back with horror, and ran into the passage, the monster followed and grasped her by the throat ; she struggled, and the phantom clawed her face with his nails, and then vanished over a high wall, exclaiming in a hollow sepulchral voice, " D—n you, you are not the one I want." She ran down stairs into the kitchen and fainted away, in which situation she was found by her master. This mysterious affair has created considerable consternation in the neighbourhood.

Poetry.

ORIGINAL.

Go, flowret, tell my lady fair
No perfume to her breath you hold;
A heav'n of sweets is center'd there;
No art can gild refined gold.

Go, flowret, jewelled o'er with dew,
And tell my lady's sparkling eye
Its lustre far out-rivals you:—
No colours with the rainbow vie.

Go, flowret, to my lady's hair,
Where nature's ringlets mock at art.—
Bid her not doom me to despair,
But bless a warm and faithful heart.

Go, flowret, to my lady's lip,
Where pouting love in crimson glows,
And honey bees of Hybla sip
The nectar fragrance of the rose.

Go, flowret, to my lady's smiles;
And as they in her dimples play,
Tell her the victim of those smiles
Craves mercy from his queen to-day.

R. M.

THE PATRIOT'S GRAVE.

Oh! blest be the spot where the patriot reposes;
And green be the sod round the tomb of the brave:
Light, light be the earth, o'er his bosom that closes,
And fragrant the wild flowers which cover his grave.

Let the myrtle and rose seek the spot where he slumbers,
And their tendrils around his lov'd tomb intertwine:
Oh! sweet be his rest; and the minstrel's warm numbers
Be warmest and sweetest when breath'd o'er his shrine.

Though far from thy home and thy country thou sleepest,
Thy mem'ry, brave youth! in affection is blest;
And the sigh which Love's bosom breathes saddest and deepest,
Shall be sent o'er the wave to the land of thy rest.

Though 'mong strangers and foes thy free spirit departed,
Yet sweet were the tears o'er thy bier that were shed;
And from bosoms of sympathy, many sighs started,
And hung round thy clay when that spirit had fled.

Peace, peace to thy soul! 'tis a friend that bends o'er thee,
Who, like thee, from his country, a wand'rer has strayed:
But the tear of affection, long, long shall deplore thee,
And hallow the spot where thy ashes are laid.

FRIENDLY MEETING AFTER MARRIAGE.

So old, you may think it a silly vagary.
But I was egg'd on, and consented to marry

FRIEND.

Egg'd on, do you say, with the gout and so wheezey?
Well, I hope, tho' I doubt, that you'll find the *yoke* easy!

IMPROMPTU.

On seeing the name of GEORGE REX *in the list of Bankrupts, in a late Gazette.*

With daily bankruptcies now JOHN BULL's fretted!
Beyond redemption is the STATE indebted!!
And to crown all, behold GEORGE REX Gazetted!!!

☞

Varieties.

"——————— So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too,
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out;
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——— SHAKSPEARE

PARLIAMENTARY PATIENCE.—A gentleman some years since being obliged to ask pardon of the House of Commons upon his knees, when he rose up, brushed the knees of his breeches, saying, 'I never was in so dirty a house in my life.'

PRAYING FOR RAIN.—A clergyman being requested by some of his parishioners to pray for rain, said he would do any thing to oblige them, but it *would be of no service* as long as the *wind continued in the same quarter*. However, having obeyed the wish of his people, he was told by the beadle as he went out, that a heavy shower was coming on. 'I *hope not*,' said he, 'for I have *not brought my umbrella*.'

MATRIMONIAL CONCORD.—'I wonder says a woman of humour, 'why my husband and I quarrel so often, for we agree uniformly in one grand point; he wishes to be master, and so do I."

REQUISTES FOR GOING TO LAW.—A lady asked an old uncle, who had been an attorney, but left off business, what were the requisites for going to law; to which he replied: 'Why, niece, it depends upon a number of circumstances. In the first place, you must have a *good cause*. Secondly, a *good attorney*. Thirdly, a *good counsel*. Fourthly, *good evidence*. Fifthly, a *good jury*. Sixthly, a *good judge*. And lastly, *good luck*.'

GINGER ALE.—Excellent Ginger Ale may be thus made instantly at all seasons of the year:—One drachm of tartaric acid, two drachms of ginger, three ounces of the best white sugar, pounded very fine, mixed together, and kept in blue paper ready for use. One drachm of carbonate of soda, in white paper. Put the blue paper mixture into a half-pint glass, three parts water; and the white paper powder into a wine glass full of water: mix them both well and pour the latter into the half-pint glass.

A GOVERNMENT JOB.—In the latter end of 1819, a commissioner was sent to New South Wales to inspect the sate of affairs there, and had a salary of £3,000, a year, and a secretary with a proportionate salary. They returned in the beginning of 1821, No report has been made, and their salaries are continued.—"O, it is an unweeded garden."

THE DRENCHER.—Voltaire said of an apothecary, that his employment was to pour drugs, of which *he knew little*, into a body of which *he knew less*.

Easy Study.

My garden neat,
Has got a seat
That's hid from ev'ry eye sir;
There day and night
I read and write,
And *nobody's the wiser*.

NOVEL PLAN FOR RAISING THE WIND—A man, tolerably well dressed, having on a great coat, went lately to an inn in Bury, where he dined and drank freely of the best; after which he bid good day to the landlord, who remonstrated with him for not paying his shot, on which the man, with an air of carelessness, said, "I have no money to pay with;" but the landlord replied, "you have a good great coat, and you may leave that till you can pay," "No," said the stranger, "but if you chose I will leave my breeches." The landlord thought this a strange porposal, but rather than have nothing, he agreed to take them, and the man then put on his great coat and departed. He proceeded thence to another inn, where he got some more liquor and his supper, and then went to bed. In the morning he rang the bell, and when the chamber-maid appeared, he told her to send the landlord, as he had been robbed in the house. The landlord instantly obeyed the summons, and the stranger informed him he had been robbed of his breeches, the pockets of which contained his money and same valuable memorandums. The landlord who could not account for the pretended robbery, asked the man how much money he had in them, and he answered about £10. In order to settle this strange affair amicably, the landlord gave the man £8. and a good pair of breeches, and he left Bury by the coach to Manchester. In the afternoon the hoax was discovered, but the bird was flown.

"A French widow has lately been disappointed by the principal tribunal of Toulouse, in a clever expedient which she had adopted to satisfy at once her husband's will and her own. The whole of her husband's property was left her on condition of not marrying again: she took the property, and did not marry; but she was unlucky enough to have several children. The question was, whether this notorious breach of the spirit of the husband's will was not sufficient to defeat her right to the property; and after a long argument the Court decided that it was"—*Times*.—Now we think this decision of the French Court was neither legal nor just. Not legal, for the widow had complied with the terms of the will: and not just, for no tribunal should unnecessarily sanction a testament, at once absurd, pernicious, and unnatural. Such wills have made many women, both in England and France, depart from the course they would much rather have followed; and we trust that a superior Court will have sense enough to reverse this silly judgment.

A shopkeeper at Doncaster had for his *virtues* obtained the name of the *little rascal*. A stranger asked him why this appellation had been given him? "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all *great rascals*.—

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 11. No. 632

27th Calcutta Lottery.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING;
TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1822.

Prizes of 125 *Sicca Rupees each.*

2	5	21	23	49	50	78
84	97	104	108	113	131	136
150	159	166	168	170	176	184
189	205	213	257	259	261	262
263	268	270	321	325	326	344
346	350	355	358	384	387	389
401	409	412	423	432	434	435
445	449	452	453	479	482	496
501	502	519	520	524	526	537
542	552	571	575	577	621	622
625	627	652	662	674	684	699
703	709	719	746	750	770	771
776	792	828	847	855	870	872
879	893	905	918	919	940	959
969	973	978	993			
1004	1014	1022	1025	1031	1047	1048
1054	1055	1061	1068	1079	1093	1094
1105	1115	1131	1139	1144	1167	1170
1189	1200	1205	1208	1211	1212	1229
1233	1238	1244	1256	2264	1268	1270
1277	1290	1295	1299	1307	1325	1335
1339	1347	1349	1368	1373	1378	1381
1400	1416	1427	1429	1432	1434	1447
1464	1470	1474	1477	1479	1485	1493
1508	1525	1530	1541	1550	1553	1561
1574	1580	1581	1618	1643	1656	1693
1701	1702	1704	1706	1708	1714	1716
1722	1726	1737	1746	1748	1755	1775
1777	1791	1812	1818	1822	1824	1830
1836	1837	1843	1850	1863	1864	1867
1870	1874	1886	1892	1893	1908	1909
1942	1944	1957	1983	1988		
2020	2023	2025	2043	2052	2064	2065
2082	2084	2085	2114	2116	2118	2119
2121	2125	2137	2139	2145	2205	2221
2228	2237	2238	2270	2278	2285	2288
2292	2295	2318	2320	2325	2337	2347
2350	2377	2384	2386	2395	2428	2429
2430	2437	2439	2442	2445	2447	2453
2463	2469	2470	2475	2483	2491	2503
2504	2512	2521	2523	2334	2550	2559
2587	2611	2625	2632	2637	2642	2648
2659	2667	2679	2686	2693	2696	2708
2712	2714	2721	2727	2734	2738	2743
2792	2794	2797	2800	2806	2833	2835
2844	2859	2885	2888	2890	2906	2909
2919	2920	2926	2934			
3005	3008	3011	3032	3051	3058	3065
3074	3085	3087	3108	3117	3123	3128
3165	3172	3173	3174	3209	3215	3216
3221	3235	3238	3249	3256	3268	3269
3277	3278	3285	3293	3306	3318	3322
3324	3338	3344	3352	3361	3366	3376
3387	3393	3398	3403	3405	3407	3413
3417	3429	3445	3470	3506	3508	3525
3540	3544	3552	3564	3565	3568	3593
8594	3595	3616	3652	3662	3675	3680
3686	3691	3700	3722	3735	3758	3770
3772	3773	3779	3780	3793	3791	3803
3820	3824	3852	3871	3873	3884	3906
3912	3922	3955	3290			
4003	4013	4014	4036	4042	4052	4056
4093	4102	4108	4128	4130	4150	4165
4168	4169	4171	4176	4178	4181	4194
4197	4206	5228	4233	4238	4239	4243
4258	4274	4275	4278	4283	4293	4298
4312	4313	4321	4327	4342	4355	4360
4367	4379	4389	4395	4399	4408	4450
4467	4476	4480	4491	4504	4512	4519
4553	4567	4571	4576	4586	4601	4616
4622	4623	4629	4651	4654	4660	4663
4666	4690	4698	4718	4722	4731	4742
4744	4749	4752	4770	4790	4798	4800
4810	4830	4848	4868	4885	4888	4903
4933	4967	4972	4994			
5016	5017	5033	5045	5046	5058	5965
5116	5152	5172	5189	5190	5191	5194
5198	5216	5231	5246	5292	5302	5318
5326	5330	5360	5384	5398	5401	5414
5422	5447	5483	5485	5487	5494	5515
5517	5528	5532	5539	5540	5546	5553
5564	5573	5579	5586	5597	5599	5600
5604	5608	5613	5640	5644	5664	5670
5686	5688	5720	5723	5725	5730	5732
5747	5749	5754	5759	5772	5791	5793
5806	5813	5825	5826	5841	5893	5906
5909	5913	5914	5915	5922	5943	5944
5949	5960	5983	5999			

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING;
THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1822.

Prizes.

No. 1450 Prize of 50,000 Sa. Rs.
No. 1835 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 2028 4416 1564 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 398 4609 4214 4982 3022 18 2008 2497 238 759 4575 5905 5455 4118 4198 1162 4643 902 3037 3537 2009 2373 442 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING;
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1822.

Prizes.

No. 4739 Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 473 and 1280 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 921 1828 2170 3807 and 5824 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 229 871 998 1308 1323 1358 1439 1889 1895 1906 2049 2107 2153 2701 3205 3252 3679 3978 4755 5011 5276 and 5394 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING;
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1822.

Prizes.

No. 3572 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 448 & 4222 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs each.
Nos. 208 454 989 1218 1248 1487 1725 1767 2165 2711 3021 3078 3094 3109 3684 4991 & 5903 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING;
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 2188 Prize of 10,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 4352 5427 1099 Prizes of 1,000 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4432 2284 2421 483 5420 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 4506 5513 3448 3300 2047 3895 3867 4442 3541 3959 3055 5714 363 2313 952 4413 5879 1317 4689 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING;
MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 330 Prize of 100.000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 708 1750 2897 3550 3979 5032 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 757 1017 1411 1683 1797 1933 1973 1979 2203 2113 2235 2265 2328 2538 3611 3993 4439 4482 4489 4572 5373 5426 5452 5704 5731 5997 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING;
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1822.

PRIZES.

Nos. 392 3140 3897 4291 4820 5799 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 65 695 1910 2093 2472 2713 2812 3554 3626 4022 4075 4542 4679 4735 4858 5001 5100 5456 5472 5643 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

NINTH DAY'S DRAWING;
FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 4397 Prize of 1,000 Sa. Rs.
Nos. 1936 5543 5848 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 696 724 779 2148 2548 3145 3689 3819 4104 4375 4725 4929 4969 4983 5891 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING;
MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1822,

PRIZES.

No. 5765 Prize of 1,000 Sa, Rs.
Nos. 788 3036 4304 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 63 557 848 997 1804 2263 2685 3176 3244 3258 3661 3845 3926 3937 4368 4631 4782 4990 5268 5334 5415 5810 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING;
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5417 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1776 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3045 3288 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
Nos. 187 351 729 1173 1866 1999 2436 2444 3226 3242 3282 3345 4867 5576 5899 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

The Lakh, drawn a few days ago, was divided between Mr. Lefevre the Carver and Gilder, his Partner, Mr. Hoff, and Mr. Vant-Hart, an Assistant, in the house of MacIntosh and Co. We are extremely happy to find that this valuable Prize has fallen to the lot of individuals to whom even a portion of it is an object of importance; as it may lay the foundation of their fortunes.

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